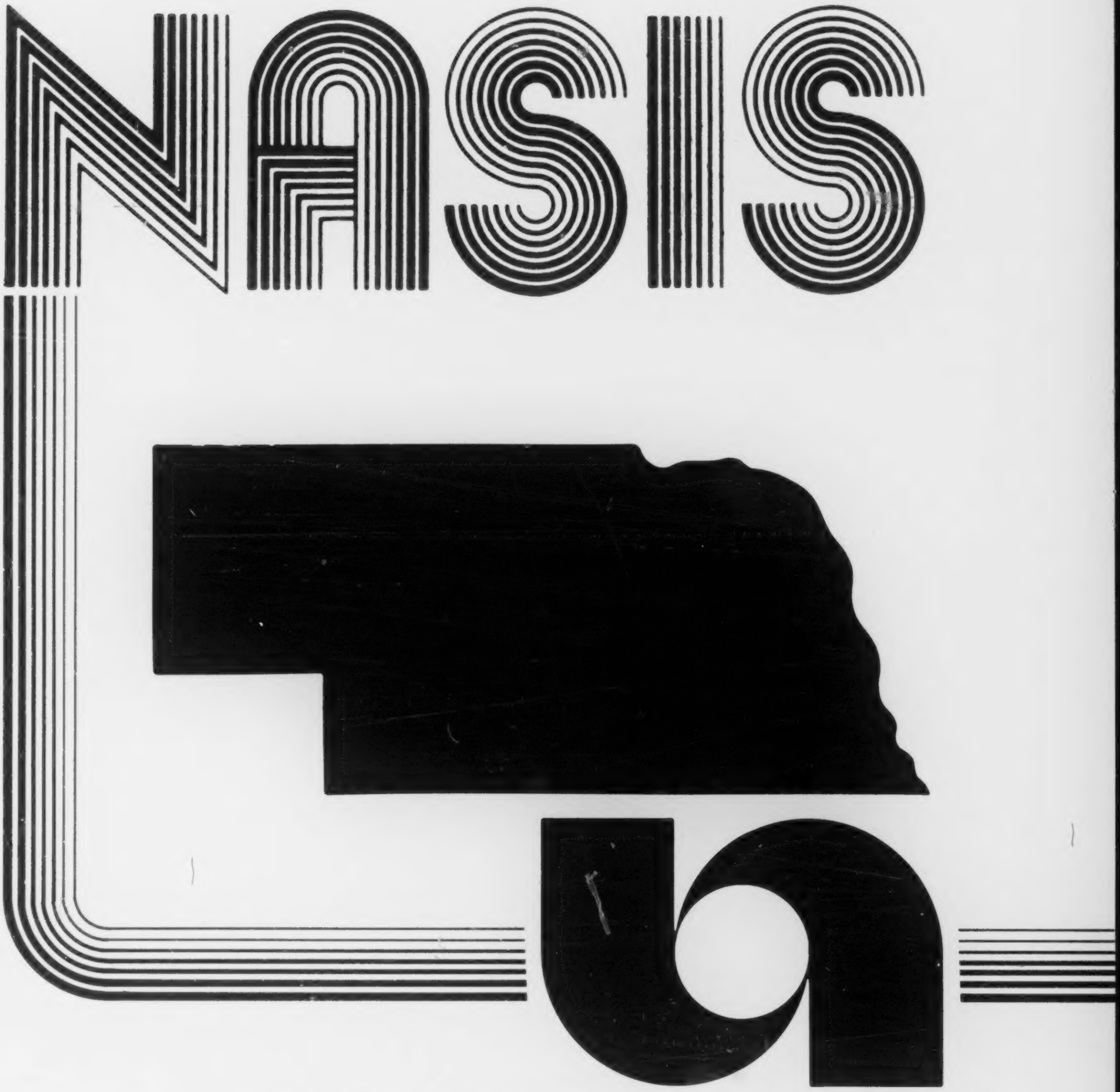


NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska–Lincoln
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588-0325
Telephone: (402) 472-3672

1987 NASIS Methodology Report: Study Design, Instruments and Forms

David R. Johnson
Department of Sociology

January 1988

INTRODUCTION

This report presents a detailed account of the design and fielding of the twelfth Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. Users of the 1987 NASIS (NASIS87) data will find it an important reference source for answers to questions about methodology.

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Surveys were conceived as vehicles both for producing current, topical information about Nebraskans and also for monitoring change in quality of life. As in earlier surveys, NASIS87 is a joint effort of the Sociology Department of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and a variety of public agencies. While the final responsibility for the design and fielding of the survey rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, both the costs of the survey and the planning of it have been shared through an Advisory Committee of state agencies.

Design and Item Selection

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Surveys are designed to meet the data needs of a diverse group ranging from sociological researchers to health planners. In order to meet these needs, the instrument for each involves two stages of development. First, a set of "core" questions is developed. Most of these are repeated each year, and cover basic demographic information, the quality of life, and general sociological indicators. The core is designed both to maintain continuity with previous NASIS and to provide information on issues of current importance and interest. An essential phase of this process is to survey interested parties regarding those questions that are essential to maintain and those that are expendable.

The next step in the development of the instrument is to incorporate a second set of questions that meet the data needs of the agencies and organizations purchasing time on the current survey. Interested public agencies and faculty members initially submit questions that they want to have included in the survey. Except for contributing members of the Department of Sociology and the core questions, all of those submitting questions are "buyers," i.e., they contribute toward the cost of the survey in proportion to their data needs. As the questions from each buyer come in, they are subjected to 20 pre-test interviews conducted by professional interviewers. The information from these pre-tests are used to improve the questions as well as to provide an estimate of interviewing time needed for each question set.

At this stage an interview schedule is entered on the computer and pretested. The pre-tests are completed by professional interviewers, all by telephone and in the city of Lincoln. Interviewers select a household in the city that does not contain a friend or relative. Pre-test interviewers are instructed to be particularly observant for problems in wording, item ordering, and skip patterns. Following the pre-tests, a debriefing meeting is held with the interviewers to go over the schedule item-by-item and to discuss problems encountered and reactions to the interview. The results of these complete pre-tests indicated that the average interview length was around 35 minutes. As a result of the pre-tests, a few changes were made in question wording, some additions and clarifications were added to the interviewer's manual, and so on. The results of the pre-tests were communicated to individual buyers, some of whom altered their questions somewhat in light of pre-test information. The final schedule is a joint product reflecting the data needs of these participants. A printed copy of the questions included in the interview is found in Appendix B.

Schedule Construction

Development of the interview schedule on the computer assisted interviewing (CAI) system used by the Bureau required, first, that all of the question items be entered on the computer. Next, a set of instructions was prepared for each item, indicating the ordering of the items, skip patterns, and appropriate response categories. The needs of the buyers required a complex interview schedule, with several cases of random selection of an individual in the household, some parts to be asked only of random segments of the sample, and complex contingency questions. An advantage of the CAI system is that the complex structure of the interview is not apparent to the interviewer, as the computer makes the decisions on the basis of the responses to earlier items and by random selection.

Several buyers purchased questions on only a fraction of the total sample of 1,800. Another set of questions were asked only of farmers. To accommodate these complexities and still keep the interview from becoming too long, each person sampled was randomly assigned to one of four interview types. The type determined which questions they would be asked from buyers who wanted only a fraction of the sample. Of course, everyone would be asked questions designed for the entire sample. The allocation of segments of the sample by type were as follows:

BUYER	SAMPLE	TYPE
Dept. of Labor	(Full Sample)	
Dept of Education	(Full Sample)	
Nebraska Assoc. of Resource Districts	(Full sample - Farmers only)	
Nebraskans Against the Death Penalty	(1/4 sample)	2
Public Issues and NIA grant	(1/4 sample)	3
Game and Parks Commission,	(1/4 sample	1
Natural Resource Commission,	(1/4 sample)	1
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services,	(1/4 sample)	1
Central Platte Natural Resource District	(oversample in Platte area)	
Tax Questions	(1/4 sample)	4

For example, if a telephone number called was randomly assigned Type 3, the respondent's interview included all items on the full sample plus the Public Issue questions and those for the NIA grant, but not the questions in types 1, 2 and 4. This procedure ensures that the fractional samples are also representative samples of the state.

Sampling Design

Random digit dialing has been used to select new respondents since the inception of NASIS in 1977. In that year, one-third of the sample was gathered through personal interviewing and area probability sampling techniques that are commonly used by major research organizations. The other two-thirds of the sample were selected with the use of random digit dialing (RDD) techniques. A comparison of the two strategies revealed that the less expensive and simpler RDD sample yielded comparable results to the more time-consuming personal interview method.

The sample of respondents is drawn from a population consisting of noninstitutionalized persons in households with telephones who reside in the State of Nebraska during the survey period (October thru December). Persons under 18 years of age, persons in custodial institutions, in group living quarters, on military reservations, and transient visitors to the state are excluded from the sampling universe. The sample was targeted at 1800 respondents.

Random digit dialing requires obtaining a list of all three-digit central office codes in the areas to be covered. Within each central office code (the first three digits of the seven digit telephone number) four-digit numbers are randomly generated from the universe of all possible four-digit numbers in the suffix. Each number, including unassigned, unlisted, previously assigned, and newly assigned numbers, has an equal probability of inclusion in the sample. If an equal number of four-digit numbers are selected from each three-digit area, the numbers will be good in proportion to the population of the area and a self-weighted simple random sample results.

A list of all three-digit central office exchanges in the State of Nebraska had been purchased from the telephone company and used in previous NASIS years. These lists were updated by examining telephone directories of all communities, and adding and subtracting prefixes. For each prefix a fixed number of four-digit random numbers was selected.

A crucial step in using random digit dialing in rural areas is the screening of out-of-range numbers. In small communities, all numbers may be assigned within a very narrow range, say 1150-1199, so that only a small percentage of all possible four-digit suffixes are good numbers. To reduce the waste of interviewer time in calling numbers that are known to be unassigned, ranges were established for all prefixes in the state. Telephone directories covering the entire state were purchased and systematically checked to establish for each prefix a range within which all numbers were assigned. Through this process, some prefixes were removed from the sample because they contained no residential numbers (e.g., prefixed for government agencies or businesses).

A computer program was written for the IBM-PC microcomputer for the selection of four-digit numbers. These numbers were compared with the ranges for each of the prefixes, and all four-digit numbers falling outside the range were excluded. Numbers falling within the range were combined with the prefix and printed on labels to be attached to cover sheets. The cover sheets included the area code, community name, generated telephone number, dialing instructions, interview type, and other information needed to record and follow the status of the number. A copy of the cover sheet is included in Appendix D.

Selection of Respondent from Households

As NASIS is intended to be a sample of persons rather than households, a probability process was necessary to select persons to be interviewed in each household contacted. It would not be sufficient or representative to interview only the person answering the telephone, as these persons are not likely to be a random sample of all persons over 18 in the household.

Selection of the respondent was accomplished by means of a random selection table printed on the label containing the telephone number to be dialed. Each table contained a randomly designated respondent number for each household size category. Thus if a household contained three eligible respondents, one-third of the selection tables called for interviewing the first adult, one-third the second adult, and one-third the third adult. In this manner, every eligible person in households sampled had an equal probability of being interviewed.

After determining the designated respondent, interviewers were instructed to ask for that person if the respondent was not the person they were talking to at the time. If the person was not present, a good time to find them at home was determined and a return call was made.

While this procedure ensured that all adults in each household have an equal probability of selection, the probability of a person being included in the sample when they lived in a household with several adults present was less than if they were the only adult present (only adults would have a 1/1 chance of being selected; with four adults present a person's chance would be 1/4). A weighting procedure was used to adjust for this bias and return the sample to being representative of all eligible adults in the state.

Response Rate in the Random Digit Sample

Table 1 presents the disposition of all in-range telephone numbers selected in the random-digit sample. As is true in any random digit dialing method, a substantial proportion of the numbers were unassigned or disconnected, or were business and not household numbers. To calculate an overall response rate, these numbers were excluded. Of the 6,602 numbers sampled, 3,368 were likely to be households. Completed interviews were obtained in 56.2 percent of these households. Twenty-five percent of the households contacted resulted in a refusal or a partially completed interview. This figure is within the range of non-response rates found in the recent NASIS RDD surveys.

Interviewer Training, Supervision, and Quality Control

All of the interviewers had previous experience in telephone interviewing, and several were highly skilled with many years of interviewing experience, not only on local projects but also for such national survey organizations as NORC and the U.S. Bureau of the Census. With only a few exceptions, all of the interviewers used in the survey had previous experience with NASIS. Interviewers were supervised by permanent staff of the Bureau.

Training for the interviewers involved two steps. First, the study directors and permanent staff met all interviewers in a four-hour session and went over in detail the schedule and the procedures to be used. The interviewers were trained to use the CAI techniques and spent several hours practice time becoming accustomed to using the microcomputer. Each interviewer was given a detailed instruction manual (Appendix E), which they were instructed to read through carefully and which they were required to bring with them each time they interviewed. Second, all interviewers were required to do four practice interviews, which were carefully examined by the Bureau staff for errors, inadequate records on open-ended questions, and the like. All interviewing was done in the Bureau interview rooms. Bureau supervisory staff were available for most day and evening interview hours to supervise the interviewing and answer questions.

The consolidation of interviewing provided an opportunity for very careful supervision. The study directors and others on the Bureau staff were always accessible so that questions from the interviewers could be handled immediately and, if necessary, the respondent called back. Further, the interviews were generally conducted within the hearing of supervisors. This helped to identify interviewing problems and difficulties. Interviews were very carefully edited by the Bureau staff. This was done on a daily basis so that errors could immediately be brought to the attention of the interviewers and corrected. If answers were recorded incorrectly or in an incomplete manner, the interviewer was asked to call the respondent back and correct the error.

Processing of Completed Interviews

Completed interviews were carefully processed and recorded by the Bureau staff to ensure that each interview was accounted for and its progress along the various steps of editing, coding, merging, and uploading could be monitored. All interviews were recorded in a process control log. An example of this log is given in Appendix F.

The first step of the processing involved the assignment of a sequence number, which was recorded on the cover sheet and in the control log. Interviews were stored on computer diskettes, with a maximum of 20 interviews per diskette. Each day, backups were made of all diskettes by the Bureau staff, and the responses (both numeric and open-ended) were scanned for apparent errors or problems. A print-out was made of each respondent's data and attached to the cover sheet as an additional backup.

Because the data were directly entered on the computer at the time of the interview in machine-readable form, no additional data entry steps were needed. The numeric and open-ended data, kept in separate files by the computer program used, were merged on diskettes. The numeric data were transformed to an 80-column card-image format, which was then sent via modem to the mainframe computer for analysis. The open-ended data were edited and spell-checked for typographical errors, and were sorted and merged. The merged and sorted data were printed for delivery to the buyers. Open-ended responses to the core questions are listed in Appendix G. Some open-ended information, such as the occupational codes and the county and city codes, were assigned numeric codes by the Bureau staff and also loaded to the mainframe computer for merging with the remainder of the data.

Data Automation and Cleaning

All of the data collected were put in a machine-readable form for manipulation of the data by computer. The data were uploaded from microcomputer disks to the University's IBM mainframe computer for storage and analysis. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSSX) was the software package used to process and document the data set. The first step in data cleaning was to generate frequency distributions on each of the variables in the survey. Missing value codes were assigned, and various consistency checks of the data were made. Because of the use of CAI, errors in data entry and contingency errors were not possible. However, some errors were detected in the choice of answers by the interviewers, and corrections of the data set were made (for example, a respondent who said he actively farmed even though he only had a financial interest in a farm and was employed full-time in another occupation was recoded to not being an active farmer).

The cleaned, coded data were stored in an SPSSX system file. A list of all variables in the archives file and the names used by the SPSSX program for each variable are included in Appendix H. Data sets for users involving subsets of items in the file were generated by removing the items from this main file.

The most economical and flexible manner to use the NASIS data is on the computer with the SPSSX program. However, small diskette or magnetic tape files can be generated from the larger file for those without access to a machine containing SPSSX. SPSSX files can also be produced to run on the IBM-PC (or compatibles) using SPSS-PC+. It is also possible to produce from the SPSSX file a SAS data set that will run on the state computer system (which does not support SPSSX). However, this is a fairly expensive option and requires a large amount of disk space. Small subsamples of variables, however, should work adequately with SAS files.

Representativeness of the Survey

The accuracy of the Fall 1987 survey has been evaluated by comparing selected characteristics of survey respondents with 1980 data from the U.S. Census. The geographical representation of the sample is compared to actual census counts of the population in six standard regions of the state. (See Figure 1 for a description of the regions.) The results are presented in Table 2. Inspection of the table shows that the unweighted samples are close to the census figures. The largest deviation was an overrepresentation of the southeast region. Since the deviations from the census were not larger than would be expected by chance, and since small changes in the regional distribution are to be expected since 1980, no adjustments were made to compensate for these differences. However, it is recommended that the household weight (HWATE) be used in analyzing the data as a household sample. Small adjustments for age and sex made in the personal sample that affect the composition of households are also reflected in the household weight HWATE.

In addition to these regional comparisons, relatively accurate comparisons are also possible with age and sex distributions of the state population. Since we are concerned here with a sample of the age and sex of individuals in the state, to compare it with census estimates required that the data be weighted by the number of adults in the household. These are presented in Table 3. The sample comes very close to the correct age distribution, but overrepresents women. The underrepresentation of males is almost entirely a function of their higher refusal rates, and has been a consistent feature of all the NASIS samples, as well as most other interview surveys. Weights were applied to adjust for sex and age differences from population figures so that the total sample would correspond to the population estimates. As can be seen by the weighted distributions in Table 3, this weight, called PWATE, brings the percentage distributions back to representativeness. The weights needed to do this were small, as the sample was quite close to matching the census distributions before weighting.

NASIS Weights

Two weights are included in the 1987 data archives. The first weight, called PWATE, produces a representative sample of individuals 18 and over living in households in the state. PWATE contains an adjustment for the sex and age bias found in the sample and a correction factor to compensate for differential probability of selection of the respondent within households with varying numbers of adults present. To adjust for this difference, weighting procedures are used in the computerized data file to correct for selection probabilities. The resultant sample is of individuals and should be treated as a simple random sample of the adult population. Users of NASIS data requiring a sample of individuals would use the data weighted by the PWATE variable.

The second weight, HWATE, is used when the information needed is at the household level. If someone were interested in the number of households in which income were below a certain level, then individual weights would not be appropriate. Because some households as well as individuals were underrepresented in the sample, some adjustment was needed to compensate for this bias. This was done by using the same age-sex weights used in the PWATE variable, but removing the weighting component to compensate for the number of adults in the household. Use of HWATE gives an age-adjusted sample of households in the state.

Estimates of Sampling Error

The 1987 NASIS sample is a simple random sample of households in the state with telephones. Consequently, estimates of the sampling error are straightforward. For easy reference, Table 4 presents sampling errors for some of the most likely sample sizes. Exact sampling errors for alternative specifications of sample size and reported percentages can be easily computed by using the following formula for the 95 % confidence level: Sampling error $= 1.95\sqrt{\frac{pq}{N}}$, where p equals the expected proportion selecting the answer (e.g., .41 are males) and q equals $1 - p$. N is the sample size.

Cost of the Survey

The basic costs of fielding the survey are presented in Table 5. The total cost of fielding the survey was $31,794. Not included in the cost breakdown is the time of the bureau directors and that of faculty members who made significant contributions to the design and analysis of the survey. Computer charges are also part of the university's contribution to the project.

TABLE 1

NASIS 1987 RESPONSE RATE
(Percent in Each Response Category)

RESPONSE CATEGORY		NUMBER	PERCENT
Completed Interview		1893	28.7
Partial Interview		50	.8
Refusals		581	8.8
Straight Refusals	497		
Health/Age Refusals	72		
Language barrier	12		
No Answer after 5+ Calls		439	6.6
No Resolution by End of Study Period		401	6.1
Business or Other Inappropriate Number		528	7.9
Unassigned, Wrong Number, Etc.		2710	41.1
TOTAL NUMBERS SAMPLED		6602	100.0

TABLE 2

REPRESENTATIVENESS OF FALL 1987 SAMPLE BY REGION OF STATE
(Percent Distribution by Region)

REGION	1980 CENSUS	NASIS
Panhandle	6	6.4
Southwest	9	7.3
North	13	12.6
South Central	14	12.6
Omaha Area	34	32.1
Southeast	24	29.0
TOTAL	100	100.0

TABLE 3

REPRESENTATIVENESS OF SAMPLE BY AGE AND SEX
(Percent Distribution in Age and Sex Categories)

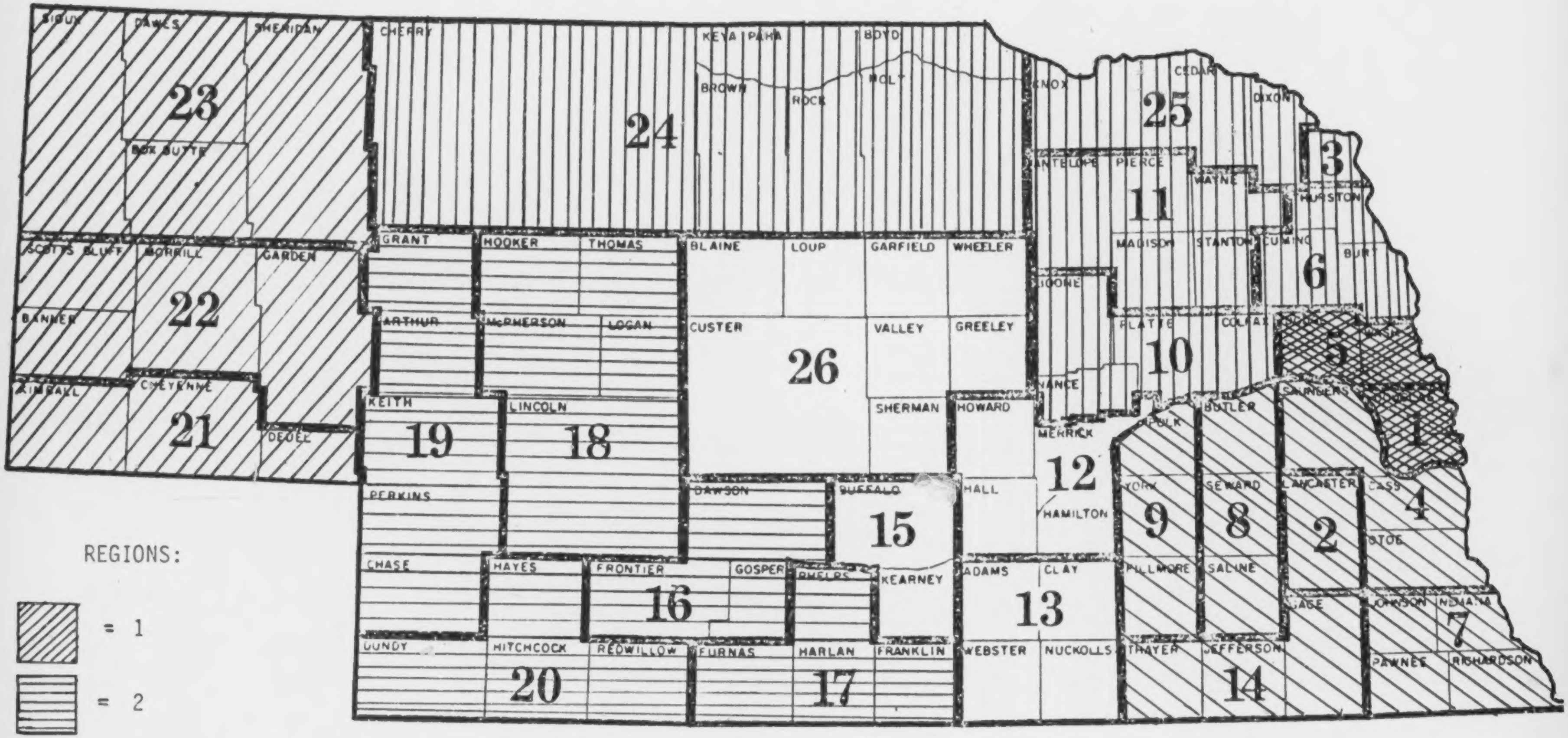
CATEGORY	1980 CENSUS	NASIS WEIGHTED BY NO. OF ADULTS	NASIS WEIGHTED BY PWATE
AGE:			
Under 35	38	36.2	38.3
35 - 49	22	27.0	22.2
50 - 64	20	26.0	20.0
65+	19	16.7	19.2
SEX:			
MALES	48	43.3	47.7
FEMALES	52	56.7	52.3

TABLE 4

APPROXIMATE SAMPLING ERROR OF PERCENTAGES BY SELECTED SAMPLE SIZE
(Expressed in Percentages) *

Reported Percentage	Full Sample N= 1892	75% Sample N=1419	50% Sample N=946	25% Sample N=473	10% Sample N=189.2
50	2.25%	2.60%	3.19%	4.51%	7.12%
30 or 70	2.06%	2.38%	2.92%	4.13%	6.53%
20 or 80	1.80%	2.08%	2.55%	3.60%	5.70%
10 or 90	1.35%	1.56%	1.91%	2.70%	4.27%
5 or 95	0.98%	1.13%	1.39%	1.96%	3.11%

* For most items the chances are 95 in 100 that the actual value lies within a range equal to reported percentage, plus or minus the sampling error figure given in the table. These are only approximate estimates as the use of weights in the sample will affect specific estimates in an unknown manner.


SIOUX
DAWES
SHERIDAN
23
BOX BUTTE
CHERRY
24
KEYA PAHA
BOYD
BROWN
ROCK
HOLT
KNOX
25
CEDAR
DIXON
3
ANTELOPE
PIERCE
11
WAYNE
HURSTON
SCOTTS BLUFF
MORRILL
GARDEN
22
BANNER
GRANT
HOOKER
THOMAS
BLAINE
LOUP
GARFIELD
WHEELER
MADISON
STANTON
CUMING
BURT
6
BOONE
ARTHUR
McPHERSON
LOGAN
CUSTER
26
VALLEY
GREELEY
PLATTE
COLFAX
10
5
KIMBALL
CHEYENNE
21
DEUEL
KEITH
19
LINCOLN
18
SHERMAN
HOWARD
NANCE
MERRICK
POLK
BUTLER
SAUNDERS
1
PERKINS
DAWSON
BUFFALO
15
HALL
12
HAMILTON
YORK
9
SEWARD
8
LANCASTER
2
CASS
4
OTOE
CHASE
HAYES
FRONTIER
16
GOSPER
PHELPS
KEARNEY
ADAMS
CLAY
13
FILLMORE
SALINE
GAGE
JOHNSON
NEMAHA
7
DUNDY
HITCHCOCK
20
REDWILLOW
FURNAS
HARLAN
17
FRANKLIN
WEBSTER
NUCKOLLS
THAYER
JEFFERSON
14
PAWNEE
RICHARDSON

REGIONS:

▨ = 1

▤ = 2

☐ = 3

▥ = 4

▩ = 5

▧ = 6

FIGURE 1.

Planning and Development Regions

APPENDIX A

1987 PROSPECTUS

NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY (NASIS)

PROSPECTUS 1987

Bureau of Sociological Research
Sociology Department
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588-0325
402-472-3672

Alan Booth

and

David R. Johnson

Bureau Co-Directors

WHAT IS IT?

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS) is an omnibus survey of the quality of life in the state. NASIS is a product of the Bureau of Sociological Research of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln working in collaboration with state agencies and other educational and research organizations. Each year (beginning in 1977) a representative sample of Nebraskans is interviewed by telephone about the environment, housing, health, recreation, occupation, education, family life, and other matters that reflect the quality of life they experience. The data are used by a variety of organizations for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska for research. In addition, NASIS data from trend and panel surveys are used to monitor change in quality of life. After each year's survey, reports are prepared and made available for general use.

HOW IS IT FINANCED?

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Surveys are financed jointly by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and by state agencies who wish to include questions on the survey. Some public agencies and University Departments buy time on the survey on a once-only or over-time basis. The remainder of the funding comes from the University as an extension of its objectives of providing research and service to the state.

HOW IS IT ORGANIZED?

The Bureau of Sociological Research conducts the study and has final responsibility for the organization and structure of the survey and produces reports under its name. Public agencies and university departments, however, play an integral role in planning each survey. The NASIS Advisory Committee, consisting of representatives from state and local agencies, university departments, and other Nebraska colleges and universities, is active in planning the details of each survey including sample design, questionnaire development, field work, data analysis, and report preparation. Contact is maintained by phone, mail, meetings, and workshops. These serve: (1) to advise members of our progress; (2) to obtain the benefit of their thinking on the project; and (3) to devise ways in which the survey might be more fully utilized by policy, program, and research organizations. The committee serves in an advisory capacity, but does not have authority to direct the policies and procedures of the project. Members of the Advisory Committee are listed below. Those marked with an asterisk (*) have bought time or access to the data.

State of Nebraska

- *Division on Alcoholism, Nebraska Department of Public Institutions
- *Division of Health Systems Planning, Nebraska Department of Health
- *Division of Research and Statistics, Nebraska Department of Public Welfare
- *Nebraska Commission on Aging
- *Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
- *Nebraska Department of Economic Development
- *Nebraska Department of Energy
- *Nebraska Department of Health
- *Nebraska Department of Labor
- *Department of Public Institutions
- *Department of Social Services
- *Nebraska Game and Parks Commission
- Nebraska State Office of Planning and Programming
- Nebraska Technical Assistance Agency
- *Planning and Research, State Department of Education

University of Nebraska

- *Actuarial Science Department, Lincoln
- *Agricultural Economics, Lincoln
- Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln
- Agricultural Extension Service, Lincoln
- *Bureau of Business Research, Lincoln
- *Center for Applied Urban Research, Omaha
- Regional Planning Department, Lincoln
- *Cooperative Extension Service, Lincoln
- *Gerontology Program, Omaha
- *Department of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation
- NETV
- *Health Education, Lincoln
- Human Development and the Family, Lincoln
- Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Lincoln
- *Political Science Department, Lincoln
- *Sociology Department, Lincoln and Omaha
- *University of Mid-America, Lincoln

Other

- Boys Town Center for the Study of Youth Development
- Creighton University, Sociology Department

Public organizations interested in becoming a member of the Advisory Committee should call the NASIS Study Director about becoming a member. Those who do not wish to be on the Advisory Committee but wish to remain informed about NASIS should call the Bureau of Sociological Research and request to be placed in the mailing list.

WHAT DATA ARE COLLECTED?

Part of the survey varies from year to year. Some agencies only purchase items on one survey. They appear one year only. Other agencies buy the same items year after year in order to assess change. Such items appear many times.

The data gathered by each survey thus vary from year to year. There is, however, a core of quality of life items that appears on each survey. These items were selected in consultation with the Advisory Committee to meet two criteria: (1) provide information of most use for policy formation at the state and local level; and (2) provide maximum comparability with other social indicators data banks.

HOW IS THE STUDY DESIGNED?

The sampling frame and procedures are based on techniques used extensively by the major national survey research centers. They are designed to provide the best quality data possible. Probability procedures are used to permit accurate estimation of sampling errors and to minimize problems associated with sampling bias.

Definition of Population to be Sampled

The sample is drawn from a population consisting on non-institutionalized persons residing in the State of Nebraska during the survey period living in households with telephones. Persons under 18 years of age, persons in custodial institutions and on military reservations, transient visitors to the state, and persons without telephones are excluded from the sampling universe. The sample is designed to be used both as a sample of individuals drawn from the population of individuals and a sample of households. Household information is obtained and the respondents in the sample provide information on other household members.

Sampling Technique

The sampling techniques used by NASIS is Random Digit Dialing (RDD). This technique has been carefully evaluated for its validity. NASIS 1977 included both a sample chosen by random digit dialing and one chosen by conventional area probability techniques using interviews conducted in person. Extensive comparison of the results of the two sampling and interviewing techniques demonstrated that the RDD technique produces results of comparable quality and representativeness to conventional sampling procedures by at significantly lower cost.

The basic logic of an RDD sample is very simple. Within each three-digit exchange in the survey area, four-digit suffixes are selected randomly from all possible four-digit numbers. Every number, including unassigned, unlisted, previously assigned, and newly assigned numbers has an equal probability of inclusion in the sample. An equal number of four-digit numbers is selected from each prefix, these numbers are good in proportion to the population within that exchange and a self-weighted simple random sample results. This procedure overcomes the problems inherent in getting telephone numbers from directories: that directories are often compiled twelve or more months before interviewing takes place and that unlisted numbers are excluded.

Interviewing

All interviewing is done on the telephone by experienced, professional interviewers. The interviewing takes place from the offices of the Bureau of Sociological Research from September through November of each year. This procedure makes possible a high degree of quality control as all interviewers are centrally located and are closely supervised.

Sample Size

The sample typically consists of 1,800 respondents, although in the Spring of 1984 the sample consisted of 900 people. The sampling error for a sample size of 1,800 is 2.4 percent at the 95 percent confidence level. The design is based on an acceptable level of error for regional subsamples based on the proportion of the population in the smallest region when the state is divided into six or fewer regions. When divided into six regions, the smallest region would contain not less than 4 percent of the state's population (approximately 72 respondents in a sample of 1,800). Around ±12 percent accuracy at the 95 percent confidence level is defined as the acceptable tolerance limit for this size subsample. The six regions are the planning areas used most extensively by state agencies for programmatic purposes.

Sample Components-The Trend and the Panel Surveys

NASIS is designed to serve two functions: first, to provide contemporary data on single years and, secondly, to provide a picture of changes in quality of life in the state. To that end, NASIS has two components, a trend and a panel segment.

The NASIS study design calls for using the 1977 respondents as the basis for a panel. These respondents have been recontacted every two years (1979, 1981, 1983, 1985) until they left the population through death or migration, refused to participate any longer, or could not be located after a residential move. The panel is used both to describe conditions in the current year and to describe changes over time. Because the panel is no longer representative, we have decided not to do a panel study in 1987. Instead we will do what we usually do on even number years, and that is to interview a new sample of respondents drawn using Random Digit Dialing sampling procedures. Thus, for the Fall 1987 the respondents will consist of a cross-sectional selection of the population chosen by Random Digit Dialing.

Other Design Considerations

A. Special subsamples within the general frame. It may be that a user does not want information on all respondents but only a clearly specified subpopulation. Provisions can be made in the design to interview either a random segment of the total or a systematically selected segment based upon respondent characteristics. The cost per minute of survey time would be adjusted in these cases.

B. Additional interviews added to increase subsample size for a special study area. Provisions are made within the design for oversampling either persons in certain geographical areas or possessing certain characteristics (e.g., Mexican-Americans or inhabitants of a certain county). Some oversampling will involve a straightforward extension of the sampling design and can be done with minimal additional expense beyond the per unit cost. Additional interviewing involving new sampling procedures or screening designs would have to be integrated at considerable additional per unit cost.

C. Coding of geographical location of respondent. A complex location code will be included on each respondent's record to permit subdivision of the sample into any kind of regional configuration that may be developed. This will permit flexibility in the present climate of controversy over regional delineation of the state.

D. Confidentiality of responses. No user of the data, either within or outside of the university, shall have access to the names and addresses of the respondents. This information will be held in complete confidence by the Bureau of Sociological Research and will only be used to find respondents from one year to the next and to verify the work of the interviewers.

WHAT DOES IT COST TO USE NASIS?

There are two ways an organization may make use of the Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. One is to buy questions on the survey and thus to specify the data they want to be gathered. The other is to buy access to the data collected without adding additional questions.

Buying Access to the Data

Organizations who wish access to the data without adding questions to the survey may buy either single questions or entire data sets.

Organizations or individuals buying access to the data may buy access to individual questions for $10.00 each or may gain access to all unrestricted items through purchase of a data set for $500.00. Frequency distributions on all purchased items will be provided. Computer charges for additional analysis will be billed at cost plus 20%. Programmer-analyst time is $20.00 per hour and statistical consultation is available for $40.00 per hour. Organizations may provide their own tapes or the Bureau of Sociological Research can provide tapes for $35.00 per tape.

Buying Questions on the Survey

Organizations may purchase items on NASIS at $2,250 per minute of interview time, based on a sample size of 1,800. Purchasers of questions on only half the sample will pay $1,125 per minute. The time for a set of items is established by a pre-test conducted by NASIS staff. This charge rate assumes that most of the items are precoded into numeric categories. Items that require post-interview coding of open-ended answers will be billed at a higher rate to reflect the coding costs. Several coding options are available. In return for the fee, organizations receive the responses to their own as well as 20 other questions from a random sample of at least 1,800 Nebraskans plus limited cross-tabular analysis of their data.

If an organization elects to have the Bureau of Sociological Research analyze the data, they will receive frequency distributions on the items they have purchased plus any 20 items they choose from the core. In addition, they receive cross-tabular analyses of their data. Total number of cross-tabulations provided will be limited to three two-way tables for each purchased item (or the equivalent). Creation of scales or indeces from items, or extensive transformations of purchased or demographic items will involve an extra charge. Additional programmer-analyst time will be billed at $20.00 per hour. Computer charges over and above the basic frequencies and cross-tabulations will be billed at cost plus %. Access to additional core questions may be purchased for $10.00 per item. Access to the entire set of unrestricted items is available through the purchase of a data set for $500.00.

If an organization elects to do their own analysis, they will receive a data set containing purchased items plus any 20 items they choose from the core. Frequency distributions of these items are also provided. Organizations may supply their own tape or NASIS can provide one for $35.00. Additional core questions may be added to the data set for $10.00 per item or the remainder of the core and unrestricted items may be purchased for $500.00.

User Obligations, Rights, and Safeguards

City, state, region, and other public service agencies along with other university departments that purchase items in the trend or panel study have exclusive use of the items (not core items) they purchase for one year from the time they receive the data analysis, or until they publish their report, whichever is earlier. However, the items may be used by faculty and students for training purposes or to prepare scientific papers. Permission is to be obtained from the purchasing agency if such papers are to be read or published during an agency's exclusive use period.

Agencies may purchase core and other data analysis not under exclusive contract at any time. All users must file, in writing with the Study Director, a description of the analysis they intend to undertake. Data and analysis will not be sold to another agency to work on the same problem for a period of year, or until the report is completed (if less than a year) or the agency waives such rights. Agencies must acknowledge the use of Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey data in all reports for which it is used as follows:

> The data were collected as part of the Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research, University of Nebraska-Lincoln. The Bureau of Sociological Research assumes no responsibility for the views or interpretations contained herein. A detailed description of the way in which the data were collected is contained in the booklet, "Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey," which may be obtained by writing the Study Director, Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey,

University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska, 68588.

The Bureau of Sociological Research must receive two copies of all reports published using NASIS data.

WILL NASIS FINDINGS BY PUBLISHED?

Following each survey a series of short reports (3 to 10 pages) will be released on topics of general interest to the citizens of the state as well as on topics of interest to the policy makers, administrators, and researchers in special areas. The topics selected depend on the interest and support of local participating agencies. Each report includes a section devoted to the implications of study findings for public policy. The reports are not in-depth analyses. Those requiring a more detailed analysis are encouraged to purchase same. A list of the reports available from the 1983, 1984, 1985, and 1986 survey years are listed on the last pages of the prospectus. A list of reports from earlier years is available on request. They may be ordered form the Bureau of Sociological Research.

To maximize the utilization of the data, it is possible for interested agencies to contract with the Bureau of Sociological Research for mini-workshops in which members of an agency meet with a NASIS staff member. The first part of the workshops might consist of a general report of the implications of the study for policy. This would be followed by the identification of specific issues, questions, and areas of policy formation in which the results of the study might constitute significant input. Subsequent discussion could focus on the means (staff meetings, committee hearings, etc.) whereby these results might be utilized. Depending on the outcome of the meeting, subsequent analysis and interpretation could be undertaken.

If you have any questions about how NASIS can be used by your organization, please contact Alan Booth or David Johnson. The NASIS staff is available to meet with you to discuss your data requirements and the cost and suitability of meeting them with NASIS data.

Bureau of Sociological Research
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
(402) 472-3672

REPORTS FROM 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 (Spring), and 1986 (Fall) NASIS

NASIS-83:

No.	Title
1	Designs, Procedures, Instruments, and Forms for the 1983 NASIS. Helen A. Moore. Price: $7.50.
2	Effects of the Recession on Nebraskans. Alan Booth. Price: $1.00.
3	Nebraskans Attitudes on Taxing and Spending: An Examination of the 'More for Less' Paradox. Susan Welch. Price: $1.00.
4	Angling in Nebraska. Gene Zuerlein, Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, and Helen A. Moore. Price: $1.50.

NASIS-84:

No.	Title
1	Designs, Procedures, Instruments, and Forms for the 1984 NASIS. David R. Johnson. Price: $7.50.
2	Nebraskans View Their University. Alan Booth. Price: $ .75.
3	Participation of Nebraskans in Voluntary Groups. David R. Johnson and Laurie K. Scheuble. Price: $1.00.
4	Nebraskans Views on Regulating Health Care Charges. Keith J. Mueller and John C. Comer. Price: $ .75.
5	Nebraskans View Their Legislature. Susan Welch. Price: $1.00.

NASIS-85:

No.	Title
1	Designs, Procedures, Instruments, and Forms for the 1985 NASIS. David R. Johnson. Price: $7.50.
2	How Nebraska Farmers View Their Financial Future. David R. Johnson. Price: $1.00
3	Nebraska Families: Status Report, 1985. Lynn K. White. Price: $1.00.
4	How Nebraskans View the Agricultural Downturn. Brenda S. Fergen. Price: $1.00.

NASIS-86: (Spring)

No.	Title
1	Designs, Procedures, Instruments, and Forms for the 1986 NASIS. David R. Johnson. Price: $7.50.
2	Funding Government: Adding Service Taxes and Consolidating Government Units. Alan Booth. Price: $ .75.

NASIS-86: (Fall)

No.	Title
1	Designs, Procedures, Instruments, and Forms for the 1986 Fall NASIS. David R. Johnson. Price: $7.50.
2	Nebraskan's Views on Current Issues Facing the State. Alan Booth. Price: $ .75.

APPENDIX B

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

NASIS87
(11/12/87)

1. ENTER INTERVIEW TYPE CODE FROM COVER SHEET LABEL:
(1;7

2. First, I would like to know who lives there, excluding temporary visitors, and a little about each person.
Lets start with you.
Could I have your first name?
(1:

3. RECORD RESPONDENTS SEX:

1 Male
2 Female
3 DK
4 REF

(1:

4. How are you related to the principal income earner in your household?

1 Principal Income Earner P.I.E.
2 Spouse of P.I.E.
3 Child of P.I.E.
4 Relative of P.I.E.
5 Other
6 DK
7 REF

(1

5. Are you married, never married, divorced, widowed, or separated?

1 Married
2 Never Married
3 Divorced
4 Widowed
5 Separated
6 Married, Living apart
7 DK
8 REF

1:1

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

6. What was your age on your last birthday?

98 DK
99 REF
(1;15-18)

---

7. How many years of schooling have you completed?

29 DK
30 REF
(1;19-22)

SKIP IF Q. 7 GREATER THAN 12

8. Do you have a high school diploma or GED Certificate?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF
(1;23) GO TO Q. 10

---

9. Do you have a high school diploma or any college degrees?
IF YES, ASK:
What degree or degrees?
1 No Diploma/Degree
2 High School Diploma
3 Associate or Junior College (L.P.N.)
4 Bachelor's (R.N.)
5 Graduate Degree
6 DK
7 REF
(1;24)

(IF NO MORE IN HOUSEHOLD, GO TO Q. 64.)

10. What is the first name of the next person living in the household?
(1;25)

---

11. Is this person male or female?

1 Male
2 Female
3 DK
4 REF
(1;26)

How is (he/she) related to the principal income earner in your household?

1 Principal Income Earner (P.I.E.)
2 Spouse of P.I.E.
3 Child of P.I.E.
4 Relative of P.I.E.
5 Other
6 DK
7 REF

(1;27)

13. What was (his/her) age on (his/her) last birthday?

98 DK
99 REF

(1;28-31)

SKIP TO Q. 19 IF Q. 13 IS LESS THAN 16.

14. (Is he/she) married, never married, divorced, widowed, or separated?

1 Married
2 Never Married
3 Divorced
4 Widowed
5 Separated
6 Married, Living Apart
7 DK
8 REF

(1;32)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 14 IS '1'

15. RECORD IF RESPONDENTS SPOUSE:

1 Respondent's spouse
2 Other
3 DK
4 REF

(1;33)

16. How many years of schooling has (he/she) completed?

29 DK
30 REF

(1;34-37)

SKIP IF Q. 16 IS GREATER THAN 12

17. Does (he/she) have a high school diploma or GED Certificate?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(1;38) GO TO Q. 19

---

18. Does (he/she) have a high school diploma or any college degrees?
IF YES, ASK:
What degree or degrees?

1 No Diploma/Degree
2 High School Diploma
3 Associate or Junior College (L.P.N.)
4 Bachelor's (R.N.)
5 Graduate Degree
6 DK
7 REF

(1;39)

(IF NO MORE IN HOUSEHOLD, GO TO Q. 64.)

19. What is the first name of the next person living in the household?
(1;40)

---

20. Is this person male or female?

1 Male
2 Female
3 DK
4 REF

(1;41)

---

21. How is (he/she) related to the principal income earner in your household?

1 Principal Income Earner (P.I.E.)
2 Spouse of P.I.E.
3 Child of P.I.E.
4 Relative of P.I.E.
5 Other
6 DK
7 REF

(1;42)

[illegible]. What was (his/her) age on (his/her) last birthday?

98 DK
99 REF

(1;43-46)

SKIP TO Q. 28 IF Q. 22 IS LESS THAN 16

23. (Is he/she) married, never married, divorced, widowed, or separated?

1 Married
2 Never Married
3 Divorced
4 Widowed
5 Separated
6 Married, Living Apart
7 DK
8 REF

(1;47)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 23 IS '1'

24. RECORD IF RESPONDENTS SPOUSE:

1 Respondent's spouse
2 Other
3 DK
4 REF

(1;48)

---

25. How many years of schooling has (he/she) completed?

29 DK
30 REF

(1;49-52)

SKIP IS Q. 25 IS GREATER THAN 12

26. Does (he/she) have a high school diploma or GED Certificate?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(1;53) GO TO Q. 28

---

7. Does (he/she) have a high school diploma or any college degrees?
IF YES, ASK:
What degree or degrees?
1 No Diploma/Degree
2 High School Diploma
3 Associate or Junior College (L.P.N.)
4 Bachelor's (R.N.)
5 Graduate Degree
6 DK
7 REF
(1;54)

(IF NO MORE IN HOUSEHOLD, GO TO Q. 64.)

28. What is the first name of the next person living in the household?
(1;55)

29. Is this person male or female?

1 Male
2 Female
3 DK
4 REF
(1;56)

30. How is (he/she) related to the principal income earner in your household?

1 Principal Income Earner (P.I.E.)
2 Spouse of P.I.E.
3 Child of P.I.E.
4 Relative of P.I.E.
5 Other
6 DK
7 REF
(1;57)

31. What was (his/her) age on (his/her) last birthday?

98 DK
99 REF
(1;58-61)

SKIP TO Q. 37 IF Q. 31 IS LESS THAN 16

32. (Is he/she) married, never married, divorced, widowed, or separated?

1 Married
2 Never Married
3 Divorced
4 Widowed
5 Separated
6 Married, Living Apart
7 DK
8 REF

(1;62)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 32 IS '1'

33. RECORD IF RESPONDENTS SPOUSE:

1 Respondent's spouse
2 Other
3 DK
4 REF

(1;63)

---

34. How many years of schooling has (he/she) completed?

29 DK
30 REF

(1;64-67)

SKIP IF Q. 34 IS GREATER THAN 12

35. Does (he/she) have a high school diploma or GED Certificate?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(1;68) GO TO Q. 37

---

36. Does (he/she) have a high school diploma or any college degrees?
IF YES, ASK:
What degree or degrees?

1 No Diploma/Degree
2 High School Diploma
3 Associate or Junior College (L.P.N.)
4 Bachelor's (R.N.)
5 Graduate Degree
6 DK
7 REF

(1;69)

(IF NO MORE IN HOUSEHOLD, GO TO Q. 64.)

37. What is the first name of the next person living in the household?
(1;70)

---

38. Is this person male or female?

1 Male
2 Female
3 DK
4 REF

(1;71)

---

39. How is (he/she) related to the principal income earner in your household?

1 Principal Income Earner (P.I.E.)
2 Spouse of P.I.E.
3 Child of P.I.E.
4 Relative of P.I.E.
5 Other
6 DK
7 REF

(1;72)

---

40. What was (his/her) age on (his/her) last birthday?

98 DK
99 REF

(1;73-76)

SKIP TO Q. 46 IF Q. 40 IS LESS THAN 16

41. (Is he/she) married, never married, divorced, widowed, or separated?

1 Married
2 Never Married
3 Divorced
4 Widowed
5 Separated
6 Married, Living Apart
7 DK
8 REF

(1;77)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 41 IS '1'
42. RECORD IF RESPONDENTS SPOUSE:

1 Respondent's spouse
2 Other
3 DK
4 REF

(1;78)

---

43. How many years of schooling has (he/she) completed?

29 DK
30 REF

(2;7-10)

SKIP IF Q. 43 IS GREATER THAN 12
44. Does (he/she) have a high school diploma or GED Certificate?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(2;11) GO TO Q. 46

---

45. Does (he/she) have a high school diploma or any college degrees?
IF YES, ASK:
What degree or degrees?
1 No Diploma/Degree
2 High School Diploma
3 Associate or Junior College (L.P.N.)
4 Bachelor's (R.N.)
5 Graduate Degree
6 DK
7 REF

(2;12)

(IF NO MORE IN HOUSEHOLD, GO TO Q. 64.)

46. What is the first name of the next person living in the household?
(2;13)

---

47. Is this person male or female?

1 Male
2 Female
3 DK
4 REF

(2;14)

---

48. How is (he/she) related to the principal income earner in your household?

1 Principal Income Earner (P.I.E.)
2 Spouse of P.I.E.
3 Child of P.I.E.
4 Relative of P.I.E.
5 Other
6 DK
7 REF

(2;15)

---

49. What was (his/her) age on (his/her) last birthday?

98 DK
99 REF

(2;16-19)

SKIP TO Q. 55 IF Q. 49 IS LESS THAN 16

50. (Is he/she) married, never married, divorced, widowed, or separated?

1 Married
2 Never Married
3 Divorced
4 Widowed
5 Separated
6 Married, Living Apart
7 DK
8 REF

(2;20)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 50 IS '1'

51. RECORD IF RESPONDENTS SPOUSE:

1 Respondent's spouse
2 Other
3 DK
4 REF

(2;21)

---

52. How many years of schooling has (he/she) completed?

29 DK
30 REF

(2;22-25)

SKIP IF Q. 52 IS GREATER THAN 12

53. Does (he/she) have a high school diploma or GED Certificate?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(2;26) GO TO Q. 55

54. Does (he/she) have a high school diploma or any college degrees?
IF YES, ASK:
What degree or degrees?
1 No Diploma/Degree
2 High School Diploma
3 Associate or Junior College (L.P.N.)
4 Bachelor's (R.N.)
5 Graduate Degree
6 DK
7 REF

(2;27)

(IF NO MORE IN HOUSEHOLD, GO TO Q. 64.)

55. What is the first name of the next person living in the household?
(2;28)

56. Is this person male or female?

1 Male
2 Female
3 DK
4 REF

(2;29)

57. How is (he/she) related to the principal income earner in your household?

1 Principal Income Earner (P.I.E.)
2 Spouse of P.I.E.
3 Child of P.I.E.
4 Relative of P.I.E.
5 Other
6 DK
7 REF

(2;30)

58. What was (his/her) age on (his/her) last birthday?

98 DK
99 REF

(2;31-34)

SKIP TO Q. 64 IF Q. 58 IS LESS THAN 16

59. (Is he/she) married, never married, divorced, widowed, or separated?

1 Married
2 Never Married
3 Divorced
4 Widowed
5 Separated
6 Married, Living Apart
7 DK
8 REF

(2;35)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 59 IS '1'

60. RECORD IF RESPONDENTS SPOUSE:

1 Respondent's spouse
2 Other
3 DK
4 REF

(2;36)

61. How many years of schooling has (he/she) completed?

29 DK
30 REF

(2;37-40)

SKIP IF Q. 61 IS GREATER THAN 12

62. Does (he/she) have a high school diploma or GED Certificate?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(2;41) GO TO Q. 64

63. Does (he/she) have a high school diploma or any college degrees?
IF YES, ASK:
What degree or degrees?
1 No Diploma/Degree
2 High School Diploma
3 Associate or Junior College (L.P.N.)
4 Bachelor's (R.N.)
5 Graduate Degree
6 DK
7 REF
(2;42)

64. In what county do you live?
(2;43)

SKIP TO Q. 66 IF TYPE IS NOT 1

65. THIS QUESTION IS FOR THE INTERVIEWER TO ANSWER:

DOES RESPONDENT LIVE IN ANY OF THESE COUNTIES?

1 Adams
2 Buffalo
3 Butler
4 Cass
5 Cheyenne
6 Colfax
7 Dawson
8 Deuel
9 Dodge
10 Douglas
11 Garden
12 Gosper
13 Hall
14 Hamilton
15 Kearney
16 Keith
17 Kimball
18 Lincoln
19 Merrick
20 Morrill
21 Phelps
22 Platte
23 Polk
24 Sarpy
25 Saunders
26 Scotts Bluff

1 Yes
2 No
(2;44)

66. Were you born in this county?

1 Yes -- GO TO Q. 69
2 No -- GO TO Q. 67
3 DK ¦
4 REF ¦-- GO TO Q. 69
(2;45)

67. How many years have you lived here?

NUMBER OF YEARS
98 DK
99 REF
(2;46-49)

8. Were you born in Nebraska, another state, or a foreign country?

1 Nebraska
2 Another state
3 Foreign country
4 DK
5 REF

(2;50)

69. Do you live on a farm, in open country but not on a farm, or in a town or city?

1 Farm ¦
2 Open country, but not a farm ¦ -- GO TO Q. 71
3 Town or City -- GO TO Q. 70
4 DK ¦
5 REF ¦ -- GO TO Q. 72

(2;51)

70. What community do you live in?

(2;52) GO TO Q. 72

71. What town or city is closest to where you live?

53)

72. Are you still living in the same residence as you were two years ago?

1 Yes -- GO TO Q. 75
2 No -- GO TO Q. 73
3 DK ¦
4 REF ¦ -- GO TO Q. 75

(2;54)

73. Two years ago were you living in the same community, the same county, a different county in Nebraska, or in another state?

1 Same community
2 Same county
3 Different county in Nebraska
4 Another state
5 Another country (Foreign country or Territory)
6 DK
7 REF

(2;55)

74. How many times have you moved in the last two years? (BY MOVE, WE MEAN TAKE ALL OF ONE'S BELONGINGS AS IF FOR A PERMANENT MOVE.)

NUMBER OF MOVES
98 DK
99 REF
(2;56-59)

****
****
(****   county)

75. How satisfied are you with   as a place to live in? Would you say you are very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied, very dissatisfied, or neither satisfied nor dissatisfied?

1 Very satisfied
2 Satisfied
3 Dissatisfied
4 Very dissatisfied
5 Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
6 DK
7 REF
(2;60)

---

76. Overall, then, would you say that you like or do not like living in your neighborhood? Do you like it very much, like it somewhat, dislike it somewhat, dislike it very much, or neither like nor dislike it?

1 Like very much
2 Like somewhat
3 Dislike somewhat
4 Dislike very much
5 Neither like nor dislike
6 DK
7 REF
(2;61)

SKIP IF R. NOT LIVING IN SAME COMMUNITY (Q. 73)

77. All things considered, would you say that your community is safer from crime, about as safe, or not as safe as it was two years ago?

1 Safer from crime
2 About as safe
3 Not as safe
4 Did not live in this community two years ago
5 DK
6 REF
(2;62)

[illegible]8. Overall, how satisfied are you with your current financial situation? Would you say very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied, very dissatisfied, or neither satisfied nor dissatisfied?

1 Very satisfied
2 Satisfied
3 Dissatisfied
4 Very dissatisfied
5 Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
6 DK
7 REF

(2;63)

---

79. What about your financial prospects? Do you feel that you are better off this year than you were two years ago at this time, about the same, or worse off?

1 Better
2 Same
3 Worse
4 DK
5 REF

(2;64)

[illegible]. Taking all things together, how would you say you are these days? Would you say you are very happy, pretty happy, or not too happy?

1 Very happy
2 Pretty happy
3 Not too happy
4 DK
5 REF

(2;65)

---

81. Is someone in your household actively farming or ranching this year?

1 Yes -- GO TO Q. 82
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 108
4 REF :

(2;66)

---

82. How many acres do you farm?

NUMBER OF ACRES
9998 DK
9999 REF

([illegible];67-70)

---

83. How many of the **** acres are irrigated?

NUMBER OF ACRES
9998 DK
9999 REF

(2;71-74)

---

84. As far as you knew, do you plant crops on any land that might be considered highly erodible ?

1 Yes
2 Uncertain
3 No
4 REF

(2;75)

---

85. Do you plan to plant crops in the next year or two on land that might be considered highly erodible?

1 Yes, next year
2 Yes, year after
3 Uncertain
4 No
5 REF

(2;76)

---

86. The 1985 Farm Bill says that farmers who plant crops on highly erodible land must develop a soil conservation plan and begin to carry it out by 1990. Were you aware of this part of the law?

1 Yes
2 Not sure
3 No
4 REF

(2;77)

ASK IF EITHER Q. 84 OR Q. 85 ARE 'UNCERTAIN'

87. IF UNCERTAIN WHETHER THEY HAVE HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND, ASK: Do you plan to consult someone to see if your land qualifies as highly erodible?

1 Yes -- GO TO Q. 88
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 89
4 REF :

(2;78)

---

88. IF YES: Who do you plan to consult?

1 NRD
2 SCS
3 Other (Specify)
4 DK
5 REF

(2;79)

---

89. As far as you know, where do you get the forms and help necessary to file the plan for farming highly erodible land?

1 SCS office
2 NRD office
3 Extension Agent
4 Other (Specify)
5 DK
6 REF

(2;80)

---

90. Have you already met with officials to start the planning process?

1 Yes -- GO TO Q. 91
2 No ¦
3 DK ¦ -- GO TO Q. 92
4 REF ¦

(3;7)

---

91. (IF YES): Has an approved plan been filed?

1 Yes -- GO TO Q. 95
2 No -- GO TO Q. 92
3 DK ¦
4 REF ¦ -- GO TO Q. 95

(3;8)

---

92. Do you intend to file a plan?

1 No ¦
2 Uncertain ¦ -- GO TO Q. 93
3 Yes ¦
4 REF ¦ -- GO TO Q. 95

(3;9)

---

93. The penalty for not filing a plan is the loss of USDA benefits such as price and income supports, disaster payments, crop insurance, Farmers Home Administration loans, and farm storage facility loans. Do you receive benefits from any of these programs?

1 Yes -- GO TO Q. 94
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 95
4 REF :

(3;10)

---

94. (IF YES): If you did not put a plan into operation and you lost these benefits, would you say you would suffer financially a great deal, quite a lot, somewhat, or very little?

1 Great deal
2 Quite a lot
3 Somewhat
4 Very little
5 DK
6 REF

(3;11)

---

95. What natural resources agency would you turn to if you had a soil, water, or related resource problem that affected you? (ASK AS AN OPEN-ENDED QUESTION AND ENTER CODE OF NEAREST RESPONSE)

1 County Extension
2 SCS (Soil Cons. Serv.)
3 ASCS (Ag. Stab. & Cons. Serv.)
4 NRD
5 Game and Parks
6 NRC
7 DEC (Dept. of Env. Control)
8 Farmers Home
9 EPA
a County Commission (or Board)
b City Council
c DK
d REF
e Other (Specify)

(3;12-13)

---

96. Have you ever read, seen, or heard about Natural Resource Districts or NRD's?

1 Yes -- GO TO Q. 97
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 101
4 REF :

(3;14)

[illegible]7. (IF YES): Do you know the name of the NRD that you live in?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(3;15)

98. Have you ever had a direct contact or dealt with your local NRD about natural resources issues or problems?

1 Yes -- GO TO Q. 99
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 101
4 REF :

(3;16)

99. (IF YES): In your dealings or contacts with your NRD, who do you (or did you) deal with most: an elected director, or directors, or with staff?

1 Elected director
2 Staff
3 Both
4 DK
5 REF

(3;17)

100. How would you rate the overall performance of the directors or staff of your local NRD, would you say (READ RESPONSES):

1 Excellent
2 Good
3 Fair
4 Poor
5 DK
6 REF

(3;18)

101. Have you ever read, seen, or heard of the Soil Conservation Service or SCS?

1 Yes -- GO TO Q. 102
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 106
4 REF :

(3;19)

102. Do you know the town where your local SCS office is located?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(3;20)

---

103. Have you ever had direct contact or dealt with your local SCS about natural resources issues or problems?

1 Yes -- GO TO Q. 104
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 106
4 REF :

(3;21)

---

104. (IF YES): In your dealings or contact with your local SCS, who do (or did) you deal with most: technicians, district conservationists, area conservationists, or state level administrators?

1 Technicians
2 District conservationists
3 Area conservationists
4 State level administrators
5 DK
6 REF

(3;22)

---

105. How would you rate the overall performance of the staff of your local SCS office? Would you say (READ RESPONSES):

1 Excellent
2 Good
3 Fair
4 Poor
5 DK
6 REF

(3;23)

---

106. Are there ways your NRD or SCS could be more helpful to you in developing your soil conservation plan?

1 Yes -- GO TO Q. 107
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 108
4 REF :

(3;24)

---

107. (IF YES): How?
([illegible];25)

---

108. Last week, were you working full-time, part-time, going to school, keeping house, or what?

1 Working full time (35 hours or more) :
2 Working part time (1 to 34 hours) : -- GO TO Q. 110
3 With a job, but not at work because of temporary illness, vacation, or strike -- GO TO Q. 110
4 Unemployed, laid off, looking for work :
5 Retired :
6 In school :
7 Keeping house :
8 Other : -- GO TO Q. 109
9 DK :
a REF : -- GO TO Q. 123
(3;26-27)

---

109. Were you ever employed for as long as one year?

1 Yes -- GO TO Q. 110
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 123
4 REF :
(3;28)

---

110. What kind of work do (did) you normally do? (OBTAIN JOB TITLE, DUTIES, INDUSTRY, SELF-EMPLOYED OR EMPLOYEE. FOR MILITARY, OBTAIN RANK.)
(3;29)

IF R. NOT CURRENTLY WORKING, SKIP TO Q. 123

111. Are you self-employed or do you work for someone else?

1 Self-employed -- GO TO Q. 123
2 Work for someone else -- GO TO Q. 112
3 DK :
4 REF : -- GO TO Q. 123
(3;30)

---

112. Does your employer offer health insurance?

1 Yes -- GO TO Q. 113
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 114
4 REF :
(3;31)

---

113. Does your employer pay for ALL or PART of the health insurance?

1 All
2 Part
3 DK
4 REF

(3;32)

---

114. Does your employer offer dental insurance?

1 Yes -- GO TO Q. 115
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 116
4 REF :

(3;33)

---

115. Does your employer pay for ALL or PART of the dental insurance?

1 All
2 Part
3 DK
4 REF

(3;34)

---

116. Does your employer offer life insurance?

1 Yes -- GO TO Q. 117
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 118
4 REF :

(3;35)

---

117. Does your employer pay for ALL or PART of the life insurance?

1 All
2 Part
3 DK
4 REF

(3;36)

---

118. Do you earn any PAID vacation at your job?

1 Yes -- GO TO Q. 119
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 120
4 REF :

(3;37)

1[illegible]9. How many days of PAID vacation do you earn per year?

NUMBER OF DAYS
998 DK
999 REF

(3;38-41)

---

120. Do you earn any PAID sick leave at your job?

1 Yes -- GO TO Q. 121
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 122
4 REF :

(3;42)

---

121. How many days of paid sick leave do you earn per year?

NUMBER OF DAYS
998 DK
999 REF

(3;43-46)

---

122. Do you belong to a labor union?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(3;47)

SKIP TO Q. 126 IF R. NOT MARRIED

123. Last week, was your (husband/wife) working full-time, part-time, going to school, keeping house, or what?

1 Working full time (35 hours or more) :
2 Working part time (1 to 34 hours) : -- GO TO Q. 125
3 With a job, but not at work because of temporary illness, vacation, or strike -- GO TO Q. 125
4 Unemployed, laid off, looking for work :
5 Retired :
6 In school :
7 Keeping house :
8 Other : -- GO TO Q. 124
9 DK :
a REF : -- GO TO Q. 126

(3;48-49)

---

124. Was your (husband/wife) ever employed for as long as one year?

1 Yes -- GO TO Q. 125
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 126
4 REF :

(3;50)

---

125. What kind of work (does/did) your (husband/wife) normally do? (OBTAIN JOB TITLE, DUTIES, INDUSTRY, SELF-EMPLOYED OR EMPLOYEE. FOR MILITARY, OBTAIN RANK.)

(3;51)

---

126. Which of the following comes closest to the kind of housing unit you now live in? (READ LIST AND STOP WHEN R. SELECTS UNIT TYPE.)

1 Mobile home
2 Detached single family house
3 Townhouse
4 Apartment
5 Other
6 DK
7 REF

(3;52)

---

127. Do you or some member of your household own your home or are you buying or renting?

1 Own
2 Buying
3 Renting
4 Other
5 DK
6 REF

(3;53)

Now I'd like to ask you about secondary schools--that is, ninth through 12th grade.

128. What do you think should be the purpose of the secondary schools: To provide general academic understanding, preparation for employment after leaving high school, or preparation for four-year college? (IF MORE THAN ONE PURPOSE, PROBE FOR MOST IMPORTANT.)

1 General academic understanding
2 Preparation for employment
3 Preparation for college
4 SOME COMBINATION OF ABOVE
5 DK
6 REF

(3;54)

129. Many school districts will be needing additional financial support in the future. Would you prefer that this support come from an increase in local property taxes or an increase in state sales or state income taxes?

1 Local property tax
2 State sales tax
3 State income tax
4 DK
5 REF

(3;55)

ASK Q. 130 THROUGH Q. 158 IF TYPE = 2

Now I would like to ask you a few general questions about crime and our justice system.

130. Thinking about the judges in Nebraska, on the average do you think they are too strict, mostly fair, or too lenient (or easy)?

1 Too strict
2 Mostly fair
3 Too lenient (or easy)
4 DK
5 REF

(3;56)

---

131. How about the people responsible for pardons and paroles in Nebraska... Do you think they are letting people out of prison too soon, usually doing a good job or keeping people in prison too long?

1 Letting people out of prison too soon
2 Usually doing a good job
3 Keeping people in prison too long
4 DK
5 REF

(3;57)

Now I would like you to think about the prison system for a moment.

---

132. From the following list, what do you feel should be the most important function of the prison?

1 To punish people for crimes they have committed.
2 To rehabilitate people who have committed crimes.
3 To protect society by locking away criminals from the rest of us.
4 To serve as a warning to would-be lawbreakers.
5 To make people pay back society for the crimes they have committed.
6 DK
7 REF

(;58)

---

133. Do you think people who commit violent crimes can be reformed?

1 Yes
2 No
3 Sometimes
4 DK
5 REF

(3;59)

---

134. In general, do you favor or oppose the death penalty?

1 Favor -- GO TO Q. 135
2 Oppose -- GO TO Q. 137
3 DK :
4 REF : -- GO TO Q. 138

(3;60)

---

135. Would you say you favor death penalty very strongly, somewhat strongly, not very strongly at all or filtered?

1 Very strongly
2 Somewhat strongly
3 Not very strongly at all
4 DK
5 REF

(3;61)

---

136. How do you feel about this statement:
Although I support the death penalty, I wish we had a better way of stopping murderers. Do you agree or disagree?

1 Agree
2 Disagree
3 DK
4 REF

(3;62) GO TO Q. 138

---

137. What would you say was your main reason for opposing the death penalty?

ASK THIS AS AN OPEN-ENDED QUESTION AND ENTER THE NEAREST RESPONSE.

1 It is wrong to take a life; it brutalizes society; against religious beliefs; it is cruel
2 There is the possibility that an innocent person could be executed
3 It is not applied fairly. (PROBE: because some people get the death penalty and others don't? Because there is racial discrimination in who gets the death penalty? Because there is economic discrimination?)
4 It costs too much/ it takes too long
5 It is not a deterrent
6 Life imprisonment or some other option would be just as effective
7 Other (Specify)
8 DK
9 REF

(3;63)

---

138. What do you think should be the main function of the death penalty: Punishing murderers, protecting society, sending a message to others who might commit murder, exacting retribution, or do you believe there is no good reason for the death penalty?

1 Punishing murderers
2 Protecting society
3 Sending a message to others who might commit murder
4 Exacting retribution
5 No good reason for the death penalty
6 Others (Specify)
7 DK
8 REF

(3;64)

---

139. A study in Kansas found that it would actually cost Kansas more to have a death penalty, because of the greater costs involved in prosecuting and defending capital cases. If a study showed that retaining and using the death penalty is costing Nebraskans more than using life imprisonment, how would that affect your views on the death penalty? Would you be

1 A lot less likely to impose the death penalty?
2 Somewhat less likely to impose the death penalty?
3 Would not make any difference in your support of the death penalty?
4 Would not make any difference because you already oppose the death penalty?
5 DK
6 REF

(3;65)

Now I want you to imagine that you are deciding the sentence for people who have been found guilty of first degree murder. In each case, I want you to say how each factor I mention would affect your decision.

---

140. This is the DEFENDANT'S first violent offense.

Tell me whether you would

1 Be more likely to impose the death penalty
2 Be less likely to impose the death penalty
3 Feel that it wouldn't make any difference
4 DK
5 REF

(3;66)

---

141. The DEFENDANT was under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the crime and did not know what she or he was doing.

Tell me whether you would

1 Be more likely to impose the death penalty
2 Be less likely to impose the death penalty
3 Feel that it wouldn't make any difference
4 DK
5 REF

(3;67)

---

142. The DEFENDANT has a history of mental illness.

Tell me whether you would

1 Be more likely to impose the death penalty
2 Be less likely to impose the death penalty
3 Feel that it wouldn't make any difference
4 DK
5 REF

(3;68)

---

143. The DEFENDANT was involved in the crime, but it is not clear that he (or she) was the one who actually pulled the trigger.

Tell me whether you would

1 Be more likely to impose the death penalty
2 Be less likely to impose the death penalty
3 Feel that it wouldn't make any difference
4 DK
5 REF

(3;69)

---

144. There were other people equally involved in the crime, but they were allowed to plead to lesser charges.

Tell me whether you would

1 Be more likely to impose the death penalty
2 Be less likely to impose the death penalty
3 Feel that it wouldn't make any difference
4 DK
5 REF

(3;70)

---

145. The death penalty has not been imposed in other cases similar to this one.

Tell me whether you would

1 Be more likely to impose the death penalty
2 Be less likely to impose the death penalty
3 Feel that it wouldn't make any difference
4 DK
5 REF

(3;71)

---

146. The murder involved a sexual assault.

Tell me whether you would

1 Be more likely to impose the death penalty
2 Be less likely to impose the death penalty
3 Feel that it wouldn't make any difference
4 DK
5 REF

(3;72)

---

147. The VICTIM was elderly or physically handicapped.

Tell me whether you would

1 Be more likely to impose the death penalty
2 Be less likely to impose the death penalty
3 Feel that it wouldn't make any difference
4 DK
5 REF

(3;73)

---

148. The DEFENDANT is mentally retarded.

Tell me whether you would

1 Be more likely to impose the death penalty
2 Be less likely to impose the death penalty
3 Feel that it wouldn't make any difference
4 DK
5 REF

(3;74)

---

149. The DEFENDANT had no intention of committing a murder, but in the course of committing a robbery, panicked.

Tell me whether you would

1 Be more likely to impose the death penalty
2 Be less likely to impose the death penalty
3 Feel that it wouldn't make any difference
4 DK
5 REF

(3;75)

---

150. The VICTIM'S family is asking that the death penalty be imposed.

Tell me whether you would

1 Be more likely to impose the death penalty
2 Be less likely to impose the death penalty
3 Feel that it wouldn't make any difference
4 DK
5 REF

(3;76)

---

151. The VICTIM'S family is asking that the death penalty NOT be imposed.

Tell me whether you would

1 Be more likely to impose the death penalty
2 Be less likely to impose the death penalty
3 Feel that it wouldn't make any difference
4 DK
5 REF

(3;77)

---

152. Some people have suggested some alternatives to the death penalty. In some states it is possible to impose a life sentence with no possibility of parole for at least 25 years. Would you favor abolishing the death penalty if this were an alternative in Nebraska?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(3;78)

---

153. How about a life sentence with no possibility of parole for at least 25 years COMBINED with a restitution program that would require the prisoner to work for money that would go to the families of murder victims? Would you favor abolishing the death penalty if this were an alternative in Nebraska?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(3;79)

---

154. A bill has been proposed in the Nebraska Legislature that would replace the death penalty with a life sentence with no possibility of parole for at least 30 years. Would you favor such a law in place of having a death penalty?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(3;80

---

155. Which of these death penalty alternatives would you most like to see in existence? (READ OPTIONS)

GO 1 Life imprisonment with at least 25 years that would have to be served.
TO 2 Life imprisonment with at least 25 years that would have to be served
Q. combined with restitution.
157 3 Life imprisonment with at least 30 years that would have to be served.
4 None of these -- GO TO Q. 156
5 DK
6 REF - GO TO Q. 157

(4;7)

---

156. (IF NONE): What death penalty alternative would you prefer? (READ OPTIONS)

1 Life sentence with no parole
2 Life sentence without mandatory minimum
3 None of these
4 DK
5 REF

(4;8)

---

157. Last spring, the Nebraska Legislature took a vote to get rid of the death penalty and substitute a life sentence with no parole for 30 years. Do you happen to remember how your state senator voted?

1 Voted in favor of repealing the death penalty
2 Voted against repealing the death penalty
3 Wasn't there to vote
4 Abstained/didn't vote
5 Don't remember how state senator voted
6 REF

(4;9)

---

158. If your senator voted to get rid of the death penalty and substitute a life sentence with no parole for 30 years, how would this affect your vote the next time the senator runs for election?

1 It wouldn't make a difference in my vote.
2 I would be more likely to vote for the senator.
3 I would be less likely to vote for the senator.
4 DK
5 REF

(4:10

ASK Q. 159 THROUGH Q. 355 IF TYPE = 1

Between 1967 and 1982, approximately 800,000 acres of native grassland in Nebraska were converted to cropland. Much of this land is potentially highly erodible, is no longer being used for agriculture, and is included in the 947,000 acres in the state that the Federal Government is currently paying landowners to convert back to grass. Converting those 947,000 acres back to grass will cost the Federal Government approximately $460 million over the next ten years. However, many people feel that limiting the ability of landowners to convert grassland to cropland would represent an undue interference with private property rights. Would you please tell me you how feel about each of the following statements.

159. Landowners wishing to convert highly erodible native grassland to cropland should be required to apply for a permit. Would you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree, or strongly disagree?

1 Strongly agree
2 Tend to agree
3 Neutral or unsure
4 Tend to disagree
5 Strongly disagree
6 DK
7 REF

(4;11)

---

160. Landowners converting highly erodible native grassland to cropland after a certain date should be required to IMPLEMENT a conservation plan. Would you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree, or strongly disagree?

1 Strongly agree
2 Tend to agree
3 Neutral or unsure
4 Tend to disagree
5 Strongly disagree
6 DK
7 REF

(4;12)

---

161. Landowners converting highly erodible native grassland to cropland should be required to post a bond which could be used to reestablish grass if the landowner became insolvent. Would you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree, or strongly disagree?

1 Strongly agree
2 Tend to agree
3 Neutral or unsure
4 Tend to disagree
5 Strongly disagree
6 DK
7 REF

(4;13)

---

162. No penalties or sanctions should be imposed on landowners who convert highly erodible grassland into crops and then fail to revegetate such land when cropping is discontinued. Would you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree, or strongly disagree?

1 Strongly agree
2 Tend to agree
3 Neutral or unsure
4 Tend to disagree
5 Strongly disagree
6 DK
7 REF

(4;14)

---

163. Landowners should have the right to convert highly erodible native grassland to cropland without state or local regulations or conditions. Would you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree, or strongly disagree?

1 Strongly agree
2 Tend to agree
3 Neutral or unsure
4 Tend to disagree
5 Strongly disagree
6 DK
7 REF

(4;15)

---

164. ENTER THE NAME OF THE FIRST CHILD 6 TO 17 LISTED ABOVE, STARTING FROM THE TOP. IF NONE, JUST HIT ENTER KEY.

(4;16) (1 OR 0 ONLY)

---

165. IF NO CHILDREN 6-17, SAY: I am going to name a number of outdoor activities people participate in during their free time. For each one I want you to tell me if you participated in this activity during the last year.

In addition to participation, I would like you to estimate the cost of a typical day engaging in that activity. For example, one of the activities is fishing. Think about what it cost you (or) for a typical day of fishing. Include expenses for such things as gasoline and other transportation costs, food, lodging, license, bait, boat, launching fees, and equipment rentals. If you (or) went along with others, we want only your (and your child's) share of the cost.

AFTER READING THIS, TYPE 5 AND HIT ENTER.

(4;17-20) (ONLY 5 OR 0)

1[illegible]6. IF CHILDREN 6-17 IN HOUSEHOLD, SAY:
I am going to name a number of outdoor activities people participate in during their free time. Because we want information on young people as well, I have randomly selected one of your children, (NAME OF CHILD) to include in this question. For each activity, I want you to tell me if either you or (NAME OF CHILD) participated in that activity last year.

In addition to participation, I would like you to estimate the cost of a typical day engaging in that activity. For example, one of the activities is fishing. Think about what it cost you (or NAME OF CHILD) for a typical day of fishing. Include expenses for such things as gasoline and other transportation costs, food, lodging, license, bait, boat, launching fees, and equipment rentals. If you (or NAME OF CHILD) went along with others, we want only your (and your child's) share of the cost

AFTER READING THIS, TYPE 5 AND HIT ENTER.

(4;21-24) (ONLY 5 OR 0)

---

167. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987, did you

go on a picnic?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 170
4 REF :

(4;25)

---

168. How many days in the last twelve months did you

go on a picnic?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF

(4;26-29)

(REMINDER: Costs include gas, transportation, food, lodging, license, bait, boat, launching fees, and equipment rentals.)

---

169. How much did it cost you on the average to

go on a picnic?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF

(4;30-33)

170. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987 did (NAME OF CHILD)
go on a picnic?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 173
4 REF :

(4;34)

---

171. How many days in the last twelve months did (NAME OF CHILD)
go on a picnic?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF

(4;35-38)

(REMINDER: Costs include gas, transportation, food, lodging, license, bait, boat, launching fees, and equipment rentals.)

---

172. How much did it cost (NAME OF CHILD) on the average to
go on a picnic?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF

(4;39-42)

We're also interested in the use of Nebraska's Platte River and River Valley as a resource for wildlife, sport and recreation. We also would like to find out if you (or NAME OF CHILD) participated in any outdoor activities using the Platte River or the River's surrounding environment. (This includes all sections of the river, north, south, middle and lower Platte, Lake McConaughy and Lake Ogallala.)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 167 IS 'YES'

173. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987, did you
go picnicking along the Platte River or its surrounding environment?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 176
4 REF :

(4;43)

---

174. How many days in the last twelve months did you

go picnicking along the Platte River or its surrounding environment?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF
(4;44-47)

---

175. How much did it cost you on the average to

go picnicking along the Platte River or its surrounding environment?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(4;48-51)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 173 IS 'YES'

176. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987 did (NAME OF CHILD) go picnicking along the Platte River or its surrounding environment?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 179
4 REF :
(4;52)

---

177. How many days in the last twelve months did (NAME OF CHILD)

go picnicking along the Platte River or its surrounding environment?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF
(4;53-56)

---

178. How much did it cost (NAME OF CHILD) on the average to

go picnicking along the Platte River or its surrounding environment?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(4;57-60)

---

179. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987
did you
swim in a lake, reservoir, stream, or river?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 182
4 REF :

(4;61)

---

180. How many days in the last twelve months did you

swim in a lake, reservoir, stream, or river?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF

(4;62-65)

---

181. How much did it cost you on the average to

swim in a lake, reservoir, stream or river?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF

(4;66-69)

---

182. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987
did (NAME OF CHILD)
swim in a lake, reservoir, stream or river?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 185
4 REF :

(4;70)

---

183. How many days in the last twelve months did (NAME OF CHILD)

swim in a lake, reservoir, stream or river?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF

(4;71-74)

1[illegible]4. How much did it cost (NAME OF CHILD) on the average to

swim in a lake, reservoir, stream or river?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(4;75-78)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 179 IS 'YES'
185. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987, did you
swim in the Platte River itself or its surrounding environment?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 188
4 REF :
(4;79)

---

186. How many days in the last twelve months did you

swim in the Platte River itself or its surrounding environment?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF
(5;7-10)

---

187. How much did it cost you on the average to

swim in the Platte River itself or its surrounding environment?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(5;11-14)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 182 IS 'YES'
188. During the last twelve months did (NAME OF CHILD)

swim in the Platte River itself or its surrounding environment?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 191
4 REF :
(5;15)

---

189. How many days in the last twelve months did (NAME OF CHILD) swim in the Platte River itself or its surrounding environment?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF
(5;16-19)

---

190. How much did it cost (NAME OF CHILD) on the average to swim in the Platte River itself or its surrounding environment?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(5;20-23)

---

191. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987, did you go power boating?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 194
4 REF :
(5;24)

---

192. How many days in the last twelve months did you go power boating?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF
(5;25-28)

---

193. How much did it cost you on the average to go power boating?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(5;29-32)

1[illegible]4. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987, did you
go non-power boating?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 197
4 REF :
(5;33)

---

195. How many days in the last twelve months did you

go non-power boating?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF
(5;34-37)

---

196. How much did it cost you on the average to

go non-power boating?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(5;38-41)

---

197. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987 did (NAME OF CHILD)
go power boating?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 200
4 REF :
(5;42)

---

198. How many days in the last twelve months did (NAME OF CHILD)

go power boating?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF
(5;43-46)

---

199. How much did it cost (NAME OF CHILD) on the average to

go power boating?

```
    AMOUNT
         9998  DK
         9999  REF
(5;47-50)
```

---

200. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987 did (NAME OF CHILD) go non-power boating?

```
    1  Yes
    2  No   :
    3  DK   :  --  GO TO Q. 203
    4  REF  :
(5;51)
```

---

201. How many days in the last twelve months did (NAME OF CHILD)

go non-power boating?

```
    DAYS
         998  DK
         999  REF
(5;52-55)
```

---

202. How much did it cost (NAME OF CHILD) on the average to

go non-power boating?

```
    AMOUNT
         9998  DK
         9999  REF
(5;56-59)
```

ASK ONLY IF Q. 191 IS 'YES'

203. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987, did you go power boating in the Platte River or its surrounding area?

```
    1  Yes
    2  No   :
    3  DK   :  --  GO TO Q. 206
    4  REF  :
(5;60)
```

---

204. How many days in the last twelve months did you

go power boating in the Platte River or its surrounding area?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF
(5;61-64)

---

205. How much did it cost you on the average to

go power boating in the Platte River or its surrounding area?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(5;65-68)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 194 IS 'YES'
206. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987, did you
go non-power boating in the Platte River or surrounding area?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 209
4 REF :
(5;69)

---

207. How many days in the last twelve months did you

go non-power boating in the Platte River or surrounding area?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF
(5;70-73)

---

208. How much did it cost you on the average to

go non-power boating in the Platte River or surrounding area?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(5;74-77)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 197 IS 'YES'

209. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987
did (NAME OF CHILD)
go power boating in the Platte River or its surrounding area?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 212
4 REF :

(5;78)

---

210. How many days in the last twelve months did (NAME OF CHILD)

go power boating in the Platte River or its surrounding area?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF

(6;7-10)

---

211. How much did it cost (NAME OF CHILD) on the average to

go power boating in the Platte River or its surrounding area?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF

(6;11-14)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 200 IS 'YES'

212. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987
did (NAME OF CHILD)
go non-power boating in the Platte River or surrounding area?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 215
4 REF :

(6;15)

---

213. How many days in the last twelve months did (NAME OF CHILD)

go non-power boating in the Platte River or surrounding area?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF

(6;16-19)

---

214. How much did it cost (NAME OF CHILD) on the average to

go non-power boating in the Platte River or surrounding area?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(6;20-23)

215. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987, did you
go on a nature walk or hike?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 218
4 REF :
(6;24)

216. How many days in the last twelve months did you

go on a nature walk or hike?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF
(6;25-28)

217. How much did it cost you on the average to

go on a nature walk or hike?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(6;29-32)

218. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987 did (NAME OF CHILD)
go on a nature walk or hike?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 221
4 REF :
(6;33)

219. How many days in the last twelve months did (NAME OF CHILD)

go on a nature walk or hike?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF
(6;34-37)

---

220. How much did it cost (NAME OF CHILD) on the average to

go on a nature walk or hike?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(6;38-41)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 215 IS 'YES'

221. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987, did you
go on a nature walk or hike along the Platte River or its surrounding environment?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 224
4 REF :
(6;42)

---

222. How many days in the last twelve months did you

go on a nature walk or hike along the Platte River or its surrounding environment?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF
(6;43-46)

---

223. How much did it cost you on the average to

go on a nature walk or hike along the Platte River or its surrounding environment?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(6;47-50)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 218 IS 'YES'

4. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 198
did (NAME OF CHILD)
go on a nature walk or hike along the Platte River or its surrounding environment?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 227
4 REF :

(6;51)

---

225. How many days in the last twelve months did (NAME OF CHILD)

go on a nature walk or hike along the Platte River or its surrounding environment?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF

(6;52-55)

---

226. How much did it cost (NAME OF CHILD) on the average to

go on a nature walk or hike along the Platte River or its surrounding environment?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF

(6;56-59)

---

227. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987,
did you
observe, photograph, or feed wildlife?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 230
4 REF :

(6;60)

---

228. How many days in the last twelve months did you

observe, photograph, or feed wildlife?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF

(6;61-64)

---

229. How much did it cost you on the average to observe, photograph, or feed wildlife?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(6;65-68)

---

230. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987 did (NAME OF CHILD) observe, photograph, or feed wildlife?

1 Yes
2 No ¦
3 DK ¦ -- GO TO Q. 233
4 REF ¦
(6;69)

---

231. How many days in the last twelve months did (NAME OF CHILD) observe, photograph, or feed wildlife?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF
(6;70-73)

---

232. How much did it cost (NAME OF CHILD) on the average to observe, photograph, or feed wildlife?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(6;74-77)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 227 IS 'YES'

233. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987, did you observe, photograph or feed wildlife along the Platte River or its surrounding environment?

1 Yes
2 No ¦
3 DK ¦ -- GO TO Q. 236
4 REF ¦
(6;78)

2[illegible]4. How many days in the last twelve months did you

observe, photograph or feed wildlife along the Platte River or its surrounding environment?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF

(7;7-10)

---

235. How much did it cost you on the average to

observe, photograph or feed wildlife along the Platte River or its surrounding environment?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF

(7;11-14)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 230 IS 'YES'

236. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987 did (NAME OF CHILD) observe, photograph or feed wildlife along the Platte River or its surrounding environment?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 239
4 REF :

(7;15)

---

237. How many days in the last twelve months did (NAME OF CHILD)

observe, photograph or feed wildlife along the Platte River or its surrounding environment?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF

(7;16-19)

---

238. How much did it cost (NAME OF CHILD) on the average to

observe, photograph or feed wildlife along the Platte River or its surrounding environment?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF

(7;20-23)

239. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987, did you
go camping in a cabin?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 242
4 REF :

(7;24)

---

240. How many days in the last twelve months did you

go camping in a cabin?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF

(7;25-28)

---

241. How much did it cost you on the average to

go camping in a cabin?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF

(7;29-32)

---

242. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987, did you
go camping in a recreational vehicle or trailer?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 245
4 REF :

(7;33)

---

243 How many days in the last twelve months did you

go camping in a recreational vehicle or trailer?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF

(7;34-37)

---

244. How much did it cost you on the average to

go camping in a recreational vehicle or trailer?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(7;38-41)

245. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987, did you
go camping in a tent?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 248
4 REF :
(7;42)

246. How many days in the last twelve months did you

go camping in a tent?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF
(7;43-46)

247. How much did it cost you on the average to

go camping in a tent?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(7;47-50)

248. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987 did (NAME OF CHILD)
go camping in a cabin?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 251
4 REF :
(7;51)

249. How many days in the last twelve months did (NAME OF CHILD) go camping in a cabin?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF
(7;52-55)

---

250. How much did it cost (NAME OF CHILD) on the average to go camping in a cabin?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(7;56-59)

---

251. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987 did (NAME OF CHILD) go camping in a recreational vehicle or trailer?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 254
4 REF :
(7;60)

---

252. How many days in the last twelve months did (NAME OF CHILD) go camping in a recreational vehicle or trailer?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF
(7;61-64)

---

253. How much did it cost (NAME OF CHILD) on the average to go camping in a recreational vehicle or trailer?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(7;65-68)

2[illegible]4. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987 did (NAME OF CHILD)
go camping in a tent?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 257
4 REF :
(7;69)

255. How many days in the last twelve months did (NAME OF CHILD)

go camping in a tent?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF
(7;70-73)

256. How much did it cost (NAME OF CHILD) on the average to

go camping in a tent?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(7;74-77)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 239 IS 'YES'

257. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987, did you
go camping in a cabin along the Platte River or its surrounding area?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 260
4 REF :
(7;78)

258. How many days in the last twelve months did you

go camping in a cabin along the Platte River or its surrounding area?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF
(8;7-10)

259. How much did it cost you on the average to

go camping in a cabin along the Platte River or its surrounding area?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(8;11-14)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 242 IS 'YES'
260. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987, did you
go camping in an RV or trailer along the Platte River or its surrounding area?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 263
4 REF :
(8;15)

---

261. How many days in the last twelve months did you

go camping in an RV or trailer along the Platte River or its surrounding area?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF
(8;16-19)

---

262. How much did it cost you on the average to

go camping in an RV or trailer along the Platte River or its surrounding area?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(8;20-23)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 245 IS 'YES'
263. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987, did you
go camping in a tent along the Platte River or its surrounding area?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 266
4 REF :
(8;24)

2[illegible]4. How many days in the last twelve months did you go camping in a tent along the Platte River or its surrounding area?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF
(8;25-28)

265. How much did it cost you on the average to go camping in a tent along the Platte River or its surrounding area?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(8;29-32)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 248 IS 'YES'

266. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987 did (NAME OF CHILD) go camping in a cabin along the Platte River or its surrounding area?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 269
4 REF :
(8;33)

267. How many days in the last twelve months did (NAME OF CHILD) go camping in a cabin along the Platte River or its surrounding area?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF
(8;34-37)

268. How much did it cost (NAME OF CHILD) on the average to go camping in a cabin along the Platte River or its surrounding area?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(8;38-41)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 251 IS 'YES'

269. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987 did (NAME OF CHILD)
go camping in an RV or trailer along the Platte River or its surrounding area?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 272
4 REF :

(8;42)

---

270. How many days in the last twelve months did (NAME OF CHILD)

go camping in an RV or trailer along the Platte River or its surrounding area?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF

(8;43-46)

---

271. How much did it cost (NAME OF CHILD) on the average to

go camping in an RV or trailer along the Platte River or its surroundi area?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF

(8;47-50)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 254 IS 'YES'

272. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987 did (NAME OF CHILD)
go camping in a tent along the Platte River or its surrounding area?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 275
4 REF :

(8;51)

---

273. How many days in the last twelve months did (NAME OF CHILD)

go camping in a tent along the Platte River or its surrounding area?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF

(8;52-55)

2[illegible]4. How much did it cost (NAME OF CHILD) on the average to

go camping in a tent along the Platte River or its surrounding area?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(8;56-59)

---

275. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987, did you
go fishing in a stream or river? By fishing, we mean actually fish and not just watch others catch fish.

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 278
4 REF :
(8;60)

---

276. How many days in the last twelve months did you

go fishing in a stream or river?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF
(8;61-64)

---

277. How much did it cost you on the average to

go fishing in a stream or river?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(8;65-68)

---

278. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987, did you
go fishing in a lake or reservoir?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 281
4 REF :
(8;69)

---

279. How many days in the last twelve months did you go fishing in a lake or reservoir?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF
(8;70-73)

---

280. How much did it cost you on the average to go fishing in a lake or reservoir?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(8;74-77)

---

281. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987 did (NAME OF CHILD) go fishing in a stream or river? By fishing, we mean actually fish and not just watch others catch fish.

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 284
4 REF :
(8;78)

---

282. How many days in the last twelve months did (NAME OF CHILD) go fishing in a stream or river?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF
(9;7-10)

---

283. How much did it cost (NAME OF CHILD) on the average to go fishing in a stream or river?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(9;11-14)

2[illegible]4. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987 did (NAME OF CHILD)
go fishing in a lake or reservoir?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 287
4 REF :

(9;15)

---

285. How many days in the last twelve months did (NAME OF CHILD)

go fishing in a lake or reservoir?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF

(9;16-19)

---

286. How much did it cost (NAME OF CHILD) on the average to

go fishing in a lake or reservoir?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF

(9;20-23)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 275 IS 'YES'

287. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987, did you
go fishing in a stream leading to the Platte River or in the Platte River itself?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 290
4 REF :

(9;24)

---

288. How many days in the last twelve months did you

go fishing in a stream leading to the Platte River or in the Platte River itself?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF

([illegible]25-28)

---

289. How much did it cost you on the average to

go fishing in a stream leading to the Platte River or in the Platte River itself?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(9;29-32)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 278 IS 'YES'
290. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987, did you
go fishing in a lake or reservoir in the Platte River's surrounding area?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 293
4 REF :
(9;33)

---

291. How many days in the last twelve months did you

go fishing in a lake or reservoir in the Platte River's surrounding area?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF
(9;34-37)

---

292. How much did it cost you on the average to

go fishing in a lake or reservoir in the Platte River's surrounding area?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(9;38-41)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 281 IS 'YES'
293. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987 did (NAME OF CHILD)
go fishing in a stream leading to the Platte River or in the Platte River itself?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 296
4 REF :
(9;42)

2[illegible]4. How many days in the last twelve months did (NAME OF CHILD)

go fishing in a stream leading to the Platte River or in the Platte River itself?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF

(9;43-46)

---

295. How much did it cost (NAME OF CHILD) on the average to

go fishing in a stream leading to the Platte River or in the Platte River itself?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF

(9;47-50)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 284 IS 'YES'

296. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987 did (NAME OF CHILD)
go fishing in a lake or reservoir in the Platte River's surrounding area?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 299
4 REF :

(9;51)

---

297. How many days in the last twelve months did (NAME OF CHILD)

go fishing in a lake or reservoir in the Platte River's surrounding area?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF

(9;52-55)

---

298. How much did it cost (NAME OF CHILD) on the average to

go fishing in a lake or reservoir in the Platte River's surrounding area?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF

(9;56-59)

---

299. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987 did you
go game hunting?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 302
4 REF :

(9;60)

---

300. How many days in the last twelve months did you

go game hunting?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF

(9;61-64)

---

301. How much did it cost you on the average to

go game hunting?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF

(9;65-68)

---

302. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987, did you
go water fowl hunting?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 305
4 REF :

(9;69)

---

303. How many days in the last twelve months did you

go water fowl hunting?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF

(9;70-73)

---

304. How much did it cost you on the average to go water fowl hunting?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(9;74-77)

---

305. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987 did (NAME OF CHILD) go game hunting?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 308
4 REF :
(9;78)

---

306. How many days in the last twelve months did (NAME OF CHILD) go game hunting?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF
(10;7-10)

---

307. How much did it cost (NAME OF CHILD) on the average to go game hunting?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(10;11-14)

---

308. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987 did (NAME OF CHILD) go water fowl hunting?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 311
4 REF :
(10;15)

---

309. How many days in the last twelve months did (NAME OF CHILD) go water fowl hunting?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF
(10;16-19)

---

310. How much did it cost (NAME OF CHILD) on the average to go water fowl hunting?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(10;20-23)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 299 IS 'YES'

311. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987, did you go game hunting along the Platte River or its surrounding environment?

1 Yes
2 No ;
3 DK ; -- GO TO Q. 314
4 REF ;
(10;24)

---

312. How many days in the last twelve months did you go game hunting along the Platte River or its surrounding environment?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF
(10;25-28)

---

313. How much did it cost you on the average to go game hunting along the Platte River or its surrounding environment?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(10;29-32)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 302 IS 'YES'

314. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987, did you
go water fowl hunting along the Platte River or its surrounding area?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 317
4 REF :

(10;33)

---

315. How many days in the last twelve months did you

go water fowl hunting along the Platte River or its surrounding area?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF

(10;34-37)

---

316. How much did it cost you on the average to

go water fowl hunting along the Platte River or its surrounding area?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF

(10;38-41)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 305 IS 'YES'

317. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987 did (NAME OF CHILD)
go game hunting along the Platte River or its surrounding environment?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 320
4 REF :

(10;42)

---

318. How many days in the last twelve months did (NAME OF CHILD)

go game hunting along the Platte River or its surrounding environment?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF

(10;43-46)

---

319. How much did it cost (NAME OF CHILD) on the average to go game hunting along the Platte River or its surrounding environment?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(10;47-50)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 308 IS 'YES'

320. During the last twelve months, that is, from Oct., 1986 to Sept., 1987 did (NAME OF CHILD) go water fowl hunting along the Platte River or its surrounding area?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 323
4 REF :
(10;51)

---

321. How many days in the last twelve months did (NAME OF CHILD) go water fowl hunting along the Platte River or its surrounding area?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF
(10;52-55)

---

322. How much did it cost (NAME OF CHILD) on the average to go game hunting along the Platte River or its surrounding environment?

AMOUNT
9998 DK
9999 REF
(10;56-59)

---

323. How many times have you gone to the Platte River to see the Sandhill Cranes that live there in the Spring preparing for their migration to arctic nesting areas?

1 None
2 Once
3 2 to 4 times
4 5 or more times
5 DK
6 REF
(10;60)

3[illegible]4. How many times have you gone to the Platte River to see the rare and endangered species of birds, such as the Whooping Crane, Peregrine Falcon, or Bald Eagle?

1 None
2 Once
3 2 to 4 times
4 5 or more times
5 DK
6 REF

(10;61)

---

325. How many times have you gone to the Platte River to see the Geese and Mallards that winter there or that stop over on their way to arctic nesting grounds? (This does NOT include hunting.)

1 None
2 Once
3 2 to 4 times
4 5 or more times
5 DK
6 REF

(10;62)

(QUESTION NOT ON SURVEY)

3[illegible]. How many times have you gone to the Platte River to see the geese and ducks, such as the White-fronted Geese, Pintails, and Teals that stop over on their way to their arctic nesting grounds? (This does NOT include hunting.)

1 None
2 Once
3 2 to 4 times
4 5 or more times
5 DK
6 REF

(10;63)

We are interested in your views about the Platte River Area as an economic resource for wildlife, sport and recreation. We would like to know if you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree that each of the following constitutes an economic resource.

---

327. The state benefits economically from people using the Platte River for FISHING.

1 Strongly agree
2 Agree
3 Disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 Don't Know/No opinion
6 REF

(10;64)

(ASK ONLY RESPONDENTS LIVING IN COUNTY ADJACENT TO PLATTE RIVER.)

328. Your community benefits economically from people using the Platte River for FISHING.

1 Strongly agree
2 Agree
3 Disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 Don't Know/No opinion
6 REF

(10;65)

---

329. The state benefits economically from people using the Platte River for GAME AND WATER FOWL HUNTING.

1 Strongly agree
2 Agree
3 Disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 Don't Know/No opinion
6 REF

(10;66)

(ASK ONLY RESPONDENTS LIVING IN COUNTY ADJACENT TO PLATTE RIVER.)

330. Your community benefits economically from people using the Platte River for GAME AND WATER FOWL HUNTING.

1 Strongly agree
2 Agree
3 Disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 Don't Know/No opinion
6 REF

(10;67)

---

331. The state benefits economically from people using the Platte River for RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES, such as camping, boating, swimming, and picnicking.

1 Strongly agree
2 Agree
3 Disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 Don't Know/No opinion
6 REF

(10;68)

(ASK ONLY RESPONDENTS LIVING IN COUNTY ADJACENT TO PLATTE RIVER.)

332. Your community benefits economically from people using the Platte River for RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES, such as camping, boating, swimming, and picnicking.

1 Strongly agree
2 Agree
3 Disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 Don't Know/No opinion
6 REF

(10;69)

---

333. The state benefits economically from people using the Platte River for OBSERVING SANDHILL CRANES AND THE VARIOUS RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES OF BIRDS, SUCH AS THE WHOOPING CRANES AND EAGLES.

1 Strongly agree
2 Agree
3 Disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 Don't Know/No opinion
6 REF

(10;70)

(ASK ONLY RESPONDENTS LIVING IN COUNTY ADJACENT TO PLATTE RIVER.)

334. Your community benefits economically from people using the Platte River for OBSERVING SANDHILL CRANES AND THE VARIOUS RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES OF BIRDS, SUCH AS THE WHOOPING CRANES AND EAGLES.

1 Strongly agree
2 Agree
3 Disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 Don't Know/No opinion
6 REF

(10;71)

(QUESTION NOT ON SURVEY)

335. Do you think you or anyone in your family benefits from people using the Platte River
for FISHING.

1 Yes
2 No
3 Don't Know/No opinion
4 REF

(10;72)

(QUESTION NOT ON SURVEY)
336. Do you think you or anyone in your family benefits from people using the Platte River
for GAME AND WATER FOWL HUNTING.

1 Yes
2 No
3 Don't Know/No opinion
4 REF

(10;73)

(QUESTION NOT ON SURVEY)
337. Do you think you or anyone in your family benefits from people using the Platte River
for RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES, such as camping, boating, swimming, and picnicking.

1 Yes
2 No
3 Don't Know/No opinion
4 REF

(10;74)

(QUESTION NOT ON SURVEY)
338. Do you think you or anyone in your family benefits from people using the Platte River
for OBSERVING SANDHILL CRANES AND THE VARIOUS RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES OF BIRDS, SUCH AS THE WHOOPING CRANES AND EAGLES.

1 Yes
2 No
3 Don't Know/No opinion
4 REF

(10;75)

---

339. Apart from possible economic benefits, do you believe there are any other advantages or benefits to preserving the Platte River and Valley as a resource for wildlife, sport and recreation?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 Don't Know/No opinion : -- GO TO Q. 341
4 REF :

(10;76)

---

340. (IF YES): Would you briefly indicate what you believe some of the other advantages are?

(10;77)

If it could be done in a way that would not interfere with private property or threaten animal species, how do you feel about the idea for developing better or greater resources in the Platte River Valley for:

341. Fishing? Would you say you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree?

1 Strongly agree
2 Agree
3 Disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 Don't Know/No opinion
6 REF

(10;78)

342. Hunting? Would you say you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree?

1 Strongly agree
2 Agree
3 Disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 Don't Know/No opinion
6 REF

([illegible];79)

343. Picnicking, swimming, boating, camping and similar recreational activities? Would you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree?

1 Strongly agree
2 Agree
3 Disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 Don't Know/No opinion
6 REF

(10;80)

344. Nature study or enjoyment such as observing, photographing or feeding wildlife--Would you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree?

1 Strongly agree
2 Agree
3 Disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 Don't Know/No opinion
6 REF

([illegible]1;7)

345. How much would you be willing to pay each year in additional taxes or fees earmarked to develop the Platte River as a nature, sport and recreational resource -- a large amount such as $15, a moderate amount such as $5, a small amount such as $1, or nothing?

1 A large amount (15)
2 A moderate amount ($5)
3 A small amount ($1)
4 Nothing
5 Don't Know/No opinion
6 REF

(11;8)

---

346. Do you believe there is any problem with access to wildlife-oriented recreation along the Platte or in the Platte River Valley?

1 Yes, a significant problem ¦
2 Yes, some problem ¦ -- GO TO Q. 347
3 No problem ¦
4 Don't Know/No opinion ¦ -- GO TO Q. 348
5 REF ¦

(11;9)

---

347. (IF YES): Would you please indicate what sort of access problems there are?

(11;10)

Now I am going to read several statements that deal with alternative uses of natural resources. For each statement, I would like you to tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree?

---

348. Natural resources must be taken from existing wilderness areas even when the loss results in much smaller wildlife populations.

1 Strongly agree
2 Agree
3 Disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 Don't Know/No opinion
6 REF

(11;11)

---

349. I approve of building on marshes that ducks and other non-endangered wildlife use if the marshes are needed for housing development.

1 Strongly agree
2 Agree
3 Disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 Don't Know/No opinion
6 REF

(11;12)

(QUESTION NOT ON SURVEY)

350. Cutting trees for lumber and paper should be done in ways that help wildlife, even if this results in higher lumber prices.

1 Strongly agree
2 Agree
3 Disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 Don't Know/No opinion
6 REF

(11;13)

---

351. Cattle and sheep grazing should be limited on publicly owned lands if it destroys plants needed by wildlife, even though this may result in higher meat costs.

1 Strongly agree
2 Agree
3 Disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 Don't Know/No opinion
6 REF

(11;14)

---

352. If pesticides are necessary to maintain the country's food production at present levels, we must use them even if they are harmful to wildlife.

1 Strongly agree
2 Agree
3 Disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 Don't Know/No opinion
6 REF

(11;15)

---

353. Restrictions should be placed on the use of off-road vehicles such as snowmobiles or trail bikes, if they harm wild animals or disturb nesting areas.

1 Strongly agree
2 Agree
3 Disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 Don't Know/No opinion
6 REF

(11;16)

Some persons have suggested that it will economically benefit local areas and states to divert additional water from rivers to irrigate agricultural crops. Other persons fear that further loss of river water will threaten some wildlife species with extinction and further deteriorate the rivers potential as a nature and recreational resource.

354. Would you agree to protect the endangered species of birds and other wildlife and preserve the remaining rivers and natural areas along their shores, even if it meant limiting the additional amount of water that could be diverted from the rivers for agricultural use? (READ RESPONSES)

1 Strongly agree
2 Agree
3 Disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 Don't Know/No opinion
6 REF

(11;17)

Many rainwater basins, small lakes, ponds, and marshes have been drained, leveled, or tilled in the process of expanding agricultural lands. Some persons fear that further drainage will threaten several wildlife species with extinction and further deteriorate the wet lands potential as a nature and recreational resource, while others believe that local areas and states will benefit economically from further agricultural expansion.

355. Would you agree to preserve the remaining wet lands and protect the endangered species of birds and other wildlife, even if it meant limiting the amount of lands that could be used for further agricultural expansion? (READ RESPONSES.)

1 Strongly agree
2 Agree
3 Disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 Don't Know/No opinion
6 REF

(11;18)

Now I would like to return to some more personal items.

356. How many times have you been married?

1 Once
2 Twice
3 Three times
4 Four or more times
5 DK
6 REF

(11;19)

---

357. Taking all things together, how would you describe your marriage? Would you say that your marriage is very happy, pretty happy, or not too happy?

1 Very happy
2 Pretty happy
3 Not too happy
4 DK
5 REF

(11;20)

ASK Q. 358 THROUGH Q. 378 IF TYPE = 3

358. Which is more important to you - routine and stability or variety and excitement?

1 Routine
2 Variety
3 DK
4 REF

(11;21)

---

359. When they receive extra money, people have different ideas about what to do with it. Some prefer to spend it now and enjoy it, while others put it in savings and enjoy a sense of security. Are you generally a spender or saver?

1 Spender
2 Saver
3 DK
4 REF

(11;22)

---

360. Some people feel more comfortable when they know just what the future will bring whereas others find that dull and depressing. How about you? Is knowing just what will happen each day important to you or do you prefer having things a little less certain?

1 Know what will happen
2 Less certain
3 DK
4 REF

(11;23)

---

361. If you won $5,000 and had only two choices in how to spend it, would you be more likely to invest in something for your home or spend it on a vacation?

1 Home
2 Vacation
3 DK
4 REF

(11;24)

---

362. If you were offered a job that you knew would provide a modest but adequate income for the rest of your life and at the same time a job that paid much more but its long term prospects were still unknown, which would you take?

1 Low pay secure
2 High pay uncertain
3 DK
4 REF

(11;25)

---

363. Imagine you are unmarried and dating two people who indicated they were interested in marrying you. One you found was exciting to be with and you always had a great time, but you were uncertain how you would get along after several years of marriage. The other was not nearly as exciting, but you were fairly certain you would get along for many years. Which would you choose?

1 Excitement
2 Steady
3 DK
4 REF

(11;26)

---

364. You have a chance to take a job in another community which is exactly the type of work you have been looking for. Or you may remain in your present job which is not quite what you want, but you would remain in a community that you enjoy very much. Your family says either is okay. What would you do?

1 Move
2 Stay
3 DK
4 REF

(11;27)

---

365. Some people who are about to try something new look forward to it while others are uneasy. Do you look forward to new things or are you uneasy?

1 Look forward
2 Uneasy
3 DK
4 REF

(11;28)

---

366. Some people are more at ease when they know things are going to be the same while others are more satisfied when they know each day is going to be different. Do you prefer things to be the same each day or do you look forward to new things?

1 Same
2 New
3 DK
4 REF

(11;29)

---

367. In 1987 the Nebraska Legislature passed some new laws that gave corporations moving to Nebraska or expanding in Nebraska major tax breaks. Some say these laws will stimulate the economy. Others say it puts a higher tax burden on the middle and low income taxpayers. Generally, do you favor or oppose these changes?

1 Favor
2 Oppose
3 DK
4 REF

(11;30)

---

368. Property tax is the major source of funds for public schools. Under current laws people only pay property taxes to support the schools in their district. In small districts this means property owners are only supporting elementary schools and not the high schools in other districts that their young people are attending. Would you favor or oppose a change in the law that would require people in small districts to pay taxes to support kindergarten through high school?

1 Favor
2 Oppose
3 DK
4 REF

(11;31)

---

369. Salaries for State Legislators is a topic of increasing concern. Each Legislator works full time for six months of each year. Do you feel the salary for six months of full time work should be $5,000 or less, $7,500, $10,000, $12,500, $15,000, or more than $15,000?

1 $ 5,000 or less
2 $ 7,500
3 $10,000
4 $12,500
5 $15,000
6 More than $15,000
7 DK
8 REF

(11;32)

---

370. Currently, a legislator's yearly salary is $4,800. Some people believe that the low salary keeps some good people from serving. Others believe the fringe benefits make up for the low salary. Do you believe the salary is too low to attract good people, or do you feel the fringe benefits make up for the low salary?

1 Salary too low
2 Fringe benefits make up for it
3 DK
4 REF

(11;33)

[illegible]1. Every community uses some kind of dump or landfill to get rid of waste. Some of these dumps are polluting the underground water supply. Would you favor or oppose a statewide license and inspection to prevent water contamination?

1 Favor
2 Oppose
3 DK
4 REF

(11;34)

---

372. To keep landfills from polluting the ground water, some communities are raising taxes while others are charging a users fee. Do you favor raising taxes or charging a fee for each use to pay for safe dumps?

1 Raise taxes
2 Charge users fee
3 DK
4 REF

(11;35)

---

373. Some people feel that tax support for University of Nebraska has not kept up with national trends and that we need to get the university back to its former level; others say the university has not fallen behind. Do you think the university has fallen behind or not?

1 Yes, has fallen behind -- GO TO Q. 374
2 No, not fallen behind ¦
3 DK ¦ -- GO TO Q. 375
4 REF ¦

(11;36)

---

374. (IF YES): Would you be willing to pay a slightly higher tax to return the University to its former condition?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(11;37)

---

375. Right now we generally use a pay-as-you-go method to pay for highway improvements. This sometimes means delaying projects for years. To avoid this delay we could go into debt through government bonds as most other states do. Would you favor going into debt or continuing the pay-as-you-go method for highway improvements?

1 Go into debt
2 Continue pay-as-you-go
3 DK
4 REF

(11;38)

---

376. In some states, couples who want children but are unable to have them have contracted with another woman to bear them a child. Typically the husband's sperm is donated. In return for a fee, the woman turns the child over to the parents and gives up all rights to the child. Would you favor or oppose laws that would make this legal in Nebraska?

1 Favor
2 Oppose
3 DK
4 REF

(11;39)

---

377. To help prevent teenage pregnancies, some people are proposing health clinics located in the high schools which would provide information on preventing pregnancies. Would you favor or oppose establishing such clinics in the high schools?

1 Favor
2 Oppose
3 DK
4 REF

(11;40)

---

378. Some states permit people to sign living wills that instruct physicians not to use extreme measures to keep them alive when they are terminally ill. Supporters say terminally ill people should not be made to endure excessive pain and suffering. Opponents of living wills say such laws could encourage mercy killings, perhaps of people who wish to continue to live. Do you favor or oppose legislation that would make living wills legal?

1 Favor
2 Oppose
3 DK
4 REF

(11;41)

ASK Q. 379 THROUGH Q. 428 IF TYPE = 4

Every year, our legislators are faced with the problem of allocating the state budget. We would like to get your opinion on how our state budget should be allocated. I'm going to name several expenditure categories, and for each one, I'd like you to tell me whether you think the amount allocated should be increased, decreased, or kept about the same.

---

379. Public elementary and secondary schools?

1 Increase
2 Decrease
3 Same
4 DK
5 REF

(11;42)

---

380. Community technical colleges?

1 Increase
2 Decrease
3 Same
4 DK
5 REF

(11;43)

---

381. University of Nebraska?

1 Increase
2 Decrease
3 Same
4 DK
5 REF

(11;44)

---

382. State colleges?

1 Increase
2 Decrease
3 Same
4 DK
5 REF

(11;45)

---

383. Social services--Medicaid, Aid to Dependent Children, Food Assistance Program?

1 Increase
2 Decrease
3 Same
4 DK
5 REF
(11;46)

384. Services for the elderly?

1 Increase
2 Decrease
3 Same
4 DK
5 REF
(11;47)

385. Services for the handicapped--physically and mentally handicapped, deaf and blind?

1 Increase
2 Decrease
3 Same
4 DK
5 REF
(11;48)

386. Mental health services?

1 Increase
2 Decrease
3 Same
4 DK
5 REF
(11;49)

387. Treatment of drug and alcohol abuse?

1 Increase
2 Decrease
3 Same
4 DK
5 REF
(11;50)

388. Mental retardation?

1 Increase
2 Decrease
3 Same
4 DK
5 REF
(11;51)

389. State Patrol and law enforcement agencies?

1 Increase
2 Decrease
3 Same
4 DK
5 REF
(11;52)

390. Prison and corrections?

1 Increase
2 Decrease
3 Same
4 DK
5 REF
(11;53)

391. National Guard?

1 Increase
2 Decrease
3 Same
4 DK
5 REF
(11;54)

392. Parks and recreation?

1 Increase
2 Decrease
3 Same
4 DK
5 REF
(11;55)

393. Streets and highways?

1 Increase
2 Decrease
3 Same
4 DK
5 REF

(11;56)

---

394. Agriculture?

1 Increase
2 Decrease
3 Same
4 DK
5 REF

(11;57)

---

395. Conservation of water resources?

1 Increase
2 Decrease
3 Same
4 DK
5 REF

(11;58)

---

396. Garbage and waste disposal?

1 Increase
2 Decrease
3 Same
4 DK
5 REF

(11;59)

---

397. Library, Historical Society, NETV, Arts Council?

1 Increase
2 Decrease
3 Same
4 DK
5 REF

(11;60)

3[illegible]8. Administration of State Government--Legislature, Governor's Office, State Treasurer, Supreme Court, Attorney General, etc.?

1 Increase
2 Decrease
3 Same
4 DK
5 REF

(11;61)

399. (LOGIC ONLY.)

400. (LOGIC ONLY.)

You indicated that allocation should be increased for some categories.

ASK ONLY IF Q. 379 IS 'INCREASE'

Are you willing to have your taxes increased by $2.00 per year to support more allocation for

401. Public elementary and secondary schools?

1 Yes, favor tax increase
2 No, oppose tax increase
3 DK
4 REF

(11;62)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 380 IS 'INCREASE'

402. Community technical colleges?

1 Yes, favor tax increase
2 No, oppose tax increase
3 DK
4 REF

(11;63)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 381 IS 'INCREASE'

403. University of Nebraska?

1 Yes, favor tax increase
2 No, oppose tax increase
3 DK
4 REF

(11;64)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 382 IS 'INCREASE'

404. State colleges?

1 Yes, favor tax increase
2 No, oppose tax increase
3 DK
4 REF

(11;65)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 383 IS 'INCREASE'

405. Social services--Medicaid, Aid to Dependent Children, Food Assistance Program?

1 Yes, favor tax increase
2 No, oppose tax increase
3 DK
4 REF

(11;66)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 384 IS 'INCREASE'

406. Services for the elderly?

1 Yes, favor tax increase
2 No, oppose tax increase
3 DK
4 REF

(11;67)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 385 IS 'INCREASE'

407. Services for the handicapped--physically and mentally handicapped, deaf and blind?

1 Yes, favor tax increase
2 No, oppose tax increase
3 DK
4 REF

(11;68)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 386 IS 'INCREASE'

408. Mental health services?

1 Yes, favor tax increase
2 No, oppose tax increase
3 DK
4 REF

(11;69)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 387 IS 'INCREASE'

409. Treatment of drug and alcohol abuse?

1 Yes, favor tax increase
2 No, oppose tax increase
3 DK
4 REF

(11,70)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 388 IS 'INCREASE'

410. Mental retardation?

1 Yes, favor tax increase
2 No, oppose tax increase
3 DK
4 REF

(11;71)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 389 IS 'INCREASE'

411. State Patrol and law enforcement agencies?

1 Yes, favor tax increase
2 No, oppose tax increase
3 DK
4 REF

(11;72)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 390 IS 'INCREASE'

412. Prison and corrections?

1 Yes, favor tax increase
2 No, oppose tax increase
3 DK
4 REF

(11;73)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 391 IS 'INCREASE'

413. National Guard?

1 Yes, favor tax increase
2 No, oppose tax increase
3 DK
4 REF

(11;74)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 392 IS 'INCREASE'

414. Parks and recreation?

1 Yes, favor tax increase
2 No, oppose tax increase
3 DK
4 REF

(11;75)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 393 IS 'INCREASE'

415. Streets and highways?

1 Yes, favor tax increase
2 No, oppose tax increase
3 DK
4 REF

(11;76)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 394 IS 'INCREASE'

416. Agriculture?

1 Yes, favor tax increase
2 No, oppose tax increase
3 DK
4 REF

(11;77)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 395 IS 'INCREASE'

417. Conservation of water resources?

1 Yes, favor tax increase
2 No, oppose tax increase
3 DK
4 REF

(11;78)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 396 IS 'INCREASE'

418. Garbage and waste disposal?

1 Yes, favor tax increase
2 No, oppose tax increase
3 DK
4 REF

(11;79)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 397 IS 'INCREASE'

419. Library, Historical Society, NETV, Arts Council?

1 Yes, favor tax increase
2 No, oppose tax increase
3 DK
4 REF

(11;80)

ASK ONLY IF Q. 398 IS 'INCREASE'

420. Administration of State Government--Legislature, Governor's Office, State Treasurer, Supreme Court, Attorney General, etc.?

1 Yes, favor tax increase
2 No, oppose tax increase
3 DK
4 REF

(12;7)

---

421. (LOGIC ONLY)

4[illegible]2. Suppose a tax increase is not possible and there is no extra money in the state budget so you would have to take money from other programs. Would you still want to increase spending?

1 Yes
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 428
4 REF :

(12;8)

---

423. (LOGIC ONLY)

---

424. From what program would you FIRST take funds to enable increases in those areas you indicated should be increased? Would you take it from

(READ TO R. FROM THE LIST ONLY THOSE CATEGORIES WHICH HAVE ANSWER CODE DECREASE OR SAME. ENTER THE ITEM NUMBER OF THE CATEGORY R. MENTIONED.)

	CODE		CODE
1 Public elem. & sec. schools	****	11 State Patrol & law enforc. agn.	****
2 Community technical coll.	****	12 Prisons and corrections	****
3 University of Nebraska	****	13 National Guard	****
4 State colleges	****	14 Parks and recreation	****
5 Social Services	****	15 Streets and highways	****
6 Services for the elderly	****	16 Agriculture	****
7 Services for handicapped	****	17 Conservation of water resource	****
8 Mental health services	****	18 Garbage & waste disposal	****
9 Trtmt. of drug & alcohol	****	19 Library,Hist.Soc.,NETV,Art Coun.	****
10 Mental retardation	****	20 Administration of state govt.	****
21 DK		22 REF	

Take money from ---(Enter item number)-----
(12;9-12)

---

425. (LOGIC ONLY)

---

426. (LOGIC ONLY)

---

427. From what OTHER program would you take funds to enable increases in these areas you indicated should be increased? Would you take it from

(READ TO R. FROM THE LIST ONLY THOSE CATEGORIES WHICH HAVE ANSWER CODE DECREASE OR SAME. ENTER THE ITEM NUMBER OF THE CATEGORY R. MENTIONED.)

	CODE		CODE
1 Public elem. & sec. schools	****	11 State Patrol & law enforc. agn.	****
2 Community technical coll.	****	12 Prisons and corrections	****
3 University of Nebraska	****	13 National Guard	****
4 State colleges	****	14 Parks and recreation	****
5 Social Services	****	15 Streets and highways	****
6 Services for the elderly	****	16 Agriculture	****
7 Services for handicapped	****	17 Conservation of water resource	****
8 Mental health services	****	18 Garbage & waste disposal	****
9 Trtmt. of drug & alcohol	****	19 Library,Hist.Soc.,NETV,Art Coun.	****
10 Mental retardation	****	20 Administration of state govt.	****
21 DK		22 REF	

Take money from ---(Enter item number)-----
(12;13-16)

---

428. You indicated that allocation should be decreased for some categories. Are you willing to reallocate the money to another area or would you rather lower taxes?

1 Reallocate
2 Lower taxes
3 Both
4 DK
5 REF
(12;17)

---

429. What is your religious preference? Is it Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, some other religion, or no religion?

1 Protestant - GO TO Q. 430
2 Catholic :
3 Jewish :
4 None :
5 Other : -- GO TO Q. 431
6 DK :
7 REF :
(12;18)

---

430. What specific denomination is that, if any?

1 Baptist
2 Methodist
3 Lutheran
4 Presbyterian
5 Episcopalian
6 Church of Christ
7 Evangelical Free Church
8 Congregational
9 Christian (Disciples of Christ)
a United Church of Christ
b First Christian
c Assembly of God
d No Denomination/None
e Other
f DK
g REF
(12;19-20)

431. Did you happen to attend religious services in the last seven days?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF
(12;21)

432. Generally speaking, do you consider yourself a Democrat, a Republican, an Independent, or what?

1 Democrat
2 Republican
3 Independent
4 Other
5 DK
6 REF
(12;22)

There are a lot of ways for people to take part in political activities. Some people don't take part at all.

433. Have you voted in the last two years?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF
(12;23)

434. Have you attended meetings of the city council or the school board in the last two years?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(12;24)

---

435. Have you written a letter to the editor of the local newspaper about some public problem in the last two years?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(12;25)

---

436. Have you worked with others or joined an organization in your community to do something about some community problem in the last two years?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(12;26)

---

437. During the last two years, did something happen to you or a member of your household that you thought was a crime?

1 Yes -- GO TO Q. 438
2 No :
3 DK : -- GO TO Q. 444
4 REF :

(12;27)

4[illegible]8.-
[illegible]3. What was that?

ASK THIS AS AN OPEN-ENDED QUESTION AND ENTER THE NEAREST RESPONSE(S):

1 Breaking and entering your home, with theft
2 Breaking and entering your home, without theft
3 Any property stolen from your home without breaking and entering
4 Any property stolen from you away from home
5 Criminal destruction or vandalism of any property
6 Stealing of any motor vehicle, such as car, truck, or motorcycle
7 Other property crime, such as arson or fraud
8 Assault without a weapon
9 Assault with a gun, knife, club or other weapon
a Sexual Assault
b Robbery without physical contact
c Robbery with physical contact
d Other
e Unsuccessful attempt at any of the above
f DK
g REF
h NONE/NO OTHER

(12;28-29;30-31;32-33;34-35;36-37;38)

Now I want to ask you about your health recently.

444. Would you say your own health, in general, is excellent, good, fair, or poor?

1 Excellent
2 Good
3 Fair
4 Poor
5 DK
6 REF

(12;39)

---

445. Is your total family income $20,000 or more, or less than $20,000?

1 $20,000 or more -- GO TO Q. 446
2 Less than $20,000 -- GO TO Q. 447
3 DK :
4 REF : -- GO TO Q. 448

(12;40)

---

446. I am going to mention a number of income categories. When I mention the category which describes your total family income in the last 12 months, please stop me.

1 $20,000 - $24,999
2 $25,000 - $29,999
3 $30,000 - $39,999
4 $40,000 - $49,999
5 $50,000 - $59,999
6 $60,000 or more
7 DK
8 REF

(12;41)

---

447. I am going to mention a number of income categories. When I mention the category which describes your total family income in the last 12 months, please stop me.

1 Under $5,000
2 $ 5,000 - $ 9,999
3 $10,000 - $14,999
4 $15,000 - $19,999
5 DK
6 REF

(12;42)

---

448. What race do you consider yourself? (DO NOT READ CATEGORIES, BUT CODE INTO FOLLOWING.)

1 White/Caucasian -- GO TO Q. 449
2 Chicano/Mexican/Hispanic
3 Black/Negro
4 American Indian/Native American
5 Other
6 DK
7 REF -- GO TO Q. 450

(12;43)

---

449. Do you consider yourself Hispanic?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(12;44)

END OF INTERVIEW

NOW PROCEED TO FILL OUT THE INFORMATION SHEET ON THE RESPONDENT FOR TRACKING PURPOSES

---

450. WHEN INFORMATION SHEET COMPLETED THANK RESPONDENT AND ANSWER QUESTION BELOW ABOUT INFORMATION

1 Received Respondents Name and Full Address
2 Received Respondents Name and Partial Address
3 Received Respondents Name only
4 Received Respondents Address Only
5 Did not get the name or address.

(12;45)

---

451. TRACKING REFERENCES GIVEN BY RESPONDENT?

1. Yes
2. No

(12;46)

---

452. ENTER PRESENT MONTH

1 September
2 October
3 November
4 December
5 January

(12;47)

---

453. TODAY'S DATE (1-31):
(12;48-51)

---

454. ENTER DAY OF WEEK:

1 Monday
2 Tuesday
3 Wednesday
4 Thursday
5 Friday
6 Saturday
7 Sunday

(12;52)

---

455. INTERVIEWER I.D. NUMBER
(12;53-56)

NASIS 1987 SERIAL NO.:____________________

I want to emphasize again that your answers are completely confidential and your name will not be used, nor will any information be released that will permit people to identify you. In one part of this study we are looking at people's social and physical environments. For this purpose, we would like to be able to locate your residence more specifically.

IF R. LIVES IN TOWN, ASK:
What is your street address in (NAME OF TOWN)?

____

IF R. LIVES IN THE COUNTRY, ASK:
Which is the closest town to where you live?

____

How many miles are you from (NAME OF TOWN)?
MILES.....__________

From (NAME OF TOWN), which way would you have to go to get to your home?

____

____

This interview is part of a long range study of the quality of life of Nebraskans. We will be randomly selecting some of the respondents from this survey and interviewing them again at a later date to see what kinds of changes have been taking place. The researchers need your full name in case you are one of the respondents randomly selected for a reinterview in the future. Would you please give me your full name? (IF R. IS FEMALE, OBTAIN HUSBAND'S FIRST NAME AND INCLUDE IT IN PARENTHESES.)

____

Sometimes people move even though they are not really planning to right now. Would you please give me the name and address of someone who would know where you lived if you happened to move in the next few years -- for example, a relative or friend. I want you to understand that this person's name will not be used in any way except to help us locate you if you are selected to be reinterviewed and we cannot find you through a forwarding address. (IF PERSON GIVEN IS FEMALE, OBTAIN HUSBAND'S FIRST NAME AND INCLUDE IT IN PARENTHESES.)

____
(NAME)

____
(ADDRESS) (ZIP)

APPENDIX D

COVER SHEET

1987 NASIS COVER SHEET
BUREAU OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

INTERVIEWER'S INITIALS & NUMBER
FOR COMPLETED INTERVIEW:____________

ASK THE PERSON ANSWERING THE PHONE:

Is this telephone number (GIVEN NUMBER)? NO YES

IF NO, ASK: What number is this? (FILL IN NUMBER)____________________

IF YES, READ THE FOLLOWING TO RESPONDENT:

Hello, I'm ____________________, an interviewer for the University of Nebraska with the Bureau of Sociological Research. We are interviewing people 18 years of age or older in the state of Nebraska about their opinions and characteristics so we can find out more about how Nebraskans think, feel, and live. Your phone number was picked at random. I would like you to help me out by telling me the people 18 years of age or older living at your residence.

(WIFE) 1.________________________ RES.
(HUSBAND) 2.________________________ RES.
3.________________________ RES.
4.________________________ RES.
5.________________________ RES.
6.________________________ RES.

USE THE SELECTION TABLE ON THE LABEL TO DETERMINE WHOM TO INTERVIEW. ASK THE PERSON ANSWERING THE PHONE IF YOU CAN SPEAK TO THE SELECTED INDIVIDUAL. IF SELECTED PERSON IS NOT AT HOME, ASK WHEN YOU CAN CALL BACK.

CALL RECORD

CALL NUMBER	INTER-VIEWER	HOUR OF DAY	DATE	DAY OF WEEK	RESULTS
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

IF INTERVIEW IS TAKEN, ATTACH COVER SHEET TO INTERVIEW AND RETURN TO YOUR SUPERVISOR.
IF NO INTERVIEW IS TAKEN, COMPLETE NONINTERVIEW FORM (ON BACK) AND RETURN TO YOUR SUPERVISOR.

NONINTERVIEW FORM

FILL OUT AT FINAL RESOLUTION OF EACH COVER SHEET FOR WHICH NO INTERVIEW WAS OBTAINED. CHECK ONE:

☐ BUSINESS
☐ UNASSIGNED NUMBER
☐ NO ANSWER AFTER FIVE CALLBACKS
☐ COULD NOT FIND DESIGNATED RESPONDENT AT HOME AFTER MAXIMUM CALLS
☐ REFUSAL BY PERSON ANSWERING TELEPHONE--SEX: MALE ☐ FEMALE ☐
☐ REFUSAL BY DESIGNATED RESPONDENT
☐ OTHER: SPECIFY BELOW
IN SPACE BELOW, GIVE DETAILS OF THE NONINTERVIEW

COMMENTS ON THE INTERVIEW

Record any comments on any of the questions, additional open-ended responses, etc., on the chart below.

ITEM NUMBER	COMMENT

INTERVIEWER THUMBNAIL SKETCH

Record a short description of how the interview went. (COMPLETE FOR ALL INTERVIEWS).

APPENDIX E

INTERVIEWER MANUAL

Bureau of Sociological Research

FALL NASIS - 198~~6~~7

Interviewer's Manual

** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *IMPORTANT* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * **

**   **

Each time you come in to interview, be sure you have with you:

1. Your Interviewer's Manual
2. Name and Address List
3. Weekly Report Form

** **

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska

Statement of Professional Ethics:*

All interviewers for the Bureau of Sociological Research are expected to understand that their professional activities are directed and regulated by the following statements of Policy:

The Bureau is a non-profit organization that only undertakes studies that it views as important to society or contributing to scholarly knowledge. It does not undertake secret research or conduct studies for the sole benefit of one individual, company, or organization. It does not conduct research for any commercial or profit-making firms.

The rights of human subjects are a matter of primary concern to the Bureau and all study procedures are reviewed to ensure that individual respondents are protected at each stage of research. When study findings are made available, the utmost care is taken to ensure that no data are released that would permit any respondent to be identified. Careful procedures are followed to ensure that identity of individuals will not be compromised.

The Bureau's strict precautions to protect the anonymity of respondents will be undermined if the interviewer does not treat information concerning respondents with equal regard. Interviewers perform a professional function when they obtain information from individuals in personal interviews, and they are expected to maintain professional ethical standards of confidentiality regarding what they hear and observe in a respondent's home. All information about respondents obtained during the course of research is privileged information, whether it relates to the interview itself or includes extraneous observations concerning the respondent's home, family, and activities.

---

*Adapted from the Policy Statement of the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan.

Telephone Interviewing Procedures

Calling Schedule

The Interviewer Supervisor will arrange your calling schedule. If you are assigned a time on a given day, it is extremely important that you are there. If you cannot be there for any reason, it is your responsibility to find a replacement. A list of other interviewers and their telephone numbers will be provided to you for this purpose. If it is impossible to schedule another interviewer, call your supervisor as soon as possible. Failure to follow these procedures can lead to your termination from the project.

Daily Procedures

A. Checking In

The first thing you should do each time you come into the office to work is to sign yourself in and check your mailbox. Memos to the entire staff as well as individual notes concerning problems will be placed in your mailbox. Don't forget to sign out too!

B. Preparing to Interview

You should provide yourself with a set of cover sheets for each shift. In selecting cover sheets, you should first look through the call-back stack and find those that have been called previously at other times, or those indicating that the respondent will be at home during your shift. After you have selected these, you may select new cover sheets. Be very careful not to mix up the stacks of cover sheets; they are very carefully labeled on the shelves.

Telephone Interviewing Procedures

A. Introduction

The respondents you are calling are selected using a Random Digit Dialing (RDD) procedure. This procedure ensures that we have a representative probability sample of all households with telephones in the state. It is a procedure that requires great patience and perseverance on the part of the interviewer as you will be dialing many numbers that have not been assigned to anyone. We have made every effort possible to restrict the range of the numbers you will call. However, many calls are often necessary before a completed interview is obtained. This should not discourage you as this is normal in this type of calling. It is important to be persistent and call as quickly as possible, while still being accurate and complete.

B. Making the Calls

1. Each cover sheet label specifies a particular telephone number complete with area code. Be certain that you dial accurately.

2. If you get an operator's message that the number is unassigned, call back once immediately. If the number is still unassigned, mark that category on the noninterview form and return the cover sheet to the stack for inappropriate numbers.

3. If you reach a business number, mark that category on the noninterview form and return to stack for inappropriate numbers.

4. Each call you make must be recorded in the call record on the face of the cover sheet. For each call, record your initials, hour of day, date, day of week, and the results of the call.

5. If no one answers, fill out the details of the call record and put the cover sheet in the stack for call-backs.

6. If you get an answer, ask immediately if this is the number you have dialed. This is important as several different numbers may all reach one household or you may have misdialed. In the case of a wrong number, make one call back immediately to make sure you dialed correctly. If it is still a wrong number, mark this category on the noninterview form and put the cover sheet in the stack for inappropriate numbers.

7. If the number is correct, read person answering the phone the opening statement or your own rewording of it. Make it as conversational as possible. Add additional information to reduce suspicion, if necessary. This phase of the telephone interview is most important in securing a successful interview. Be your most convincing and as resolute as possible. The following are points you may want to make.

. . . The study is sponsored by the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, directed by Dr. David R. Johnson and Dr. Alan Booth. If they have questions about the validity of the survey they can call Dr. Johnson or Dr. Booth collect at (402) 472-3672 or they can call Mr. Robert Sheldon (402) 472-2167 at the Office of University Information.

. . . The data we collect have been very useful in many practical instances. For example, data on home ownership and property taxes were used in the Legislature during the debate on Homestead Exemptions. Data on recreation are used in planning where to put new parks and recreation facilities.

. . . We will be glad to send them the results of the survey if they are interested. Get their name and address on your form if they would like this.

> . . . This is the eleventh year for this annual survey. We are trying to monitor change in quality of life in Nebraska: are people becoming less satisfied with their communities, their school systems, their economic situation or are they becoming more satisfied. We can only monitor this change if we receive the cooperation of a representative sample of Nebraskans.

8. If you need to call back, fill out the call record and return the cover sheet to the call-back stack. If possible, try to get an approximate time when you can return the call and record this on the call record.

9. If you get a refusal, either because they hang up on you or verbally refuse, complete the noninterview form and fill in the details of the noninterview. Return the cover sheet to the stack for refusals.

10. If the person answering the phone is willing to cooperate, record people 18 and over in the household in the table on the cover sheet. Names are not necessary, but get enough information to identify the person listed. Using the selection table on the label, select the person to be the respondent. No substitutions are permissible. If the person you are talking to is the selected respondent, proceed with the interview. If the selected respondent is not at home, fill in this information on the call sheet. If possible, try to ascertain a time when the respondent is likely to be at home and enter that information on the call record.

11. We make up to five calls before we give up on a number. If you unsuccessfully call a number for the fifth time, as recorded on the call record, mark this category on the noninterview form and return the cover sheet to the stack for five calls with no answer.

12. The Call Record is our primary means of tracing the progress of an interview. It is vital that each call you make be recorded on this sheet regardless of the outcome. In addition to recording time, date, day of week, and your assigned number, you should use the following codes to indicate the results of your calls. Other alternatives should be indicated as clearly as possible.

CI	Completed Interview	NA	No Answer, Busy
PCI	Partially Completed Interview		
REF	Refusal	RA	Respondent Absent

13. Write in your name and interviewer number on the cover sheet (under the label) in instances where you complete an interview, have a refusal or have a partial interview.

Interview Schedule Instructions

A. Introduction

This interview should average 30 to 50 minutes. It is designed so that much of the material is precoded; only a few questions are open-ended or require probing. Most questions should be asked verbatim unless otherwise indicated. There is a wide variety of questions and we think both you and the respondent will find it interesting. The interview schedule has been extensively pre-tested and we do not believe you should have difficulty with any of the items. Any problems or questions you do have, however, should be reported immediately to your field supervisor, the Bureau staff, or the Study Director. If you are not completing the interviews correctly, we may request you to return to correct your mistakes--often at your own expense! A certain proportion of your interviews will be verified by your field supervisor. This means that your supervisor will contact the respondent again and verify that the interview was actually taken and all of the questions asked. Any evidence of fabricated respondents or responses will lead to immediate termination of employment. Accuracy and completeness are absolutely essential for a good, reliable interview. If you follow instructions carefully and are attentive in the training session, we believe you will find the interview task a rewarding and enjoyable experience.

B. General Comments on the Schedule Format

1. Do not read respondents information typed in all capital letters. This is for your information. Headings not typed in all capitals are read to respondents.

2. Do not read respondents all of the alternatives unless indicated.

3. Read all the questions verbatim, except where it clearly states that you are to use your own words. Do not vary wording or emphasis from interview to interview. If the respondent does not understand the question, first try reading it again. If the respondent still doesn't understand or asks, "What do you mean by . . .?" or "could you explain what . . . means?" you should try to redirect it to the respondent by giving them the response categories as suggestions. Tell them you want them to answer as they understand the questions. If this doesn't work, you should record a DK (don't know) answer. In cases where the schedule suggests that you probe for further details, you have some latitude in rewording or restructuring the question.

4. Try to keep the interview moving! Often the respondent may want to talk a lot about a subject; try to prod them on (nicely) and proceed with the interview.

5. If you are in doubt about what category to assign a response, give full information on back of cover sheet and leave it to the superviser.

6. DK means Don't Know. REF means Refused.

7. Enter every bit of information called for. Any problems or questions should be recorded on back of cover sheet.

8. When given a list of categories from which to select respondent's answer, use "Other" only when it definitely will not fit existing categories. If it is close to some other category or part of the answer fits a category, use the category and not "Other."

INTERVIEWING BY COMPUTER

Introduction

You will be sitting in front of an IBM-PC computer which will display the questions, one at a time, that you are to ask of the respondent. When they give you an answer either to a pre-coded or open-ended question, you will then key in the answer on the computer keyboard. The computer will then go on to the next appropriate question until the interview is completed. This procedure has the advantage of automatically following the correct skip patterns, and recording the answers on a disk. This reduces the number of errors and eliminates the need to keypunch the data. Since it is a new technique for most of you, it will take some patience and practice to become proficient using this method. Generally, the program we are using is very easy to use and quite tolerant of operator errors. We think you will enjoy using this system once you become accustomed to it.

Procedures for Loading Instrument into Computer

1. You will be assigned a floppy disk containing the survey instrument. The respondent's answers will also be recorded on this disk. When you are through interviewing for the day, return this disk to the designated place in

the Bureau office. Do not take it home with you! We need to back it up and transfer the data from the disk after each session. Each disk will hold 20 interviews. You will need to get a new disk when yours is full.

2. Eight computers will be available for interviewing. Two are IBM-PC Portable computers, the others are IBM-PC desktop computers. The only differences between them is the switch to turn the computers on/off and the location of the disk drive you are to use. To load the program use the following procedures:

A. Insert the floppy disk provided in the top disk drive on the portables and in the left drive on the desktop computers with the label facing up. Close the door of the drive.

B. Turn on the computer. The switch for the portables is in the back on your left when facing the machine. On the desk top computers, it is on the right side towards the back. You will hear the computer fan start, but it will take it a couple of minutes to load the program.

C. After a few moments, information will appear on the screen asking you to enter the ID number of the respondent. This screen will reappear after you complete one interview and you are ready to go on to another. The ID number of the respondent will be on the cover sheet for this respondent. Once you have the respondent on the phone and he/she has agreed to participate, enter this number using the number keys along the top of the keyboard. It is vitally important to enter the correct number as it permits us to match cover sheets to interviews. Check it after you type it in. Do not use the number keys on the numeric keypad on the right side of the keyboard. After entering the numbers, you must also hit the ENTER key. This is the key marked <----¦ on the right side of the keyboard. This will tell the computer to accept the number and will display the first question. If you make a mistake entering the ID number, you can always correct it before you hit ENTER by using the backspace key (<----) and rekeying the correct digits. Once you hit ENTER, you cannot correct the error.

Procedures for Interviewing the Respondents

The questions you will be asking will appear on the screen, along with the answer options. Just key the digit corresponding to the answer selected by the respondent. If there are 9 or less possible choices, when you enter the selected digit, the computer will automatically go on to the next appropriate question. If the answer requires more than one digit to enter (for example, the respondent's age), you will need to hit the ENTER key after you key in the number. Some questions require an open-ended response. In this case, you will need to type in the response, just like you were typing their answer on a typewriter, hitting the ENTER key when finished. The space available for open-ended answers is restricted, usually to one line (80 columns) of informatiaon. If the answer is longer than this, you will need to shorten it by using abbreviations, etc. If it is still too long, write the remainder of the answer in the spaces reserved on the back of the cover sheet.

You may accidentally enter the wrong number, or the respondent might change his/her mind after you have already entered the answer. This is not a problem, as it is possible to go back to the previous question at any time. With single digit answers, all you need to do is hit the "x" key. This will back you up to the last question. You can hit the "x" again to backup even further. Each time you enter "x" it will back up another question. When you have backed up to the question that was entered incorrectly, you will need to reenter it. The questions will continue then from that point, but you need to reenter data for each question. If the question you are on when you want to go back requires an open-ended answer, enter an "x" followed by the ENTER key and it will also go back.

If the respondent does not have time now to complete the survey, or terminates before you reach the end, you can get out of the interview by holding down the CTRL key (left side of keyboard) and keying it with the END key (on the numeric keyboard). Remember to hold down the CTRL key while you hit the END key. This will end this interview, record the information on disk and send you back to the screen for entering the ID of another respondent. If you later succeed in getting the respondent to complete the interview, all you need to do is enter their number as instructed on the screen.

You will be asked to keep a list of all respondent ID numbers you have interviewed and recorded on your disk. There will be a place to indicate if the respondent did or did not complete the interview. If you are completing an interview begun by another interviewer, you will need to use their disk to complete the interview.

BE VERY CAREFUL WITH THE DISK(S) ASSIGNED TO YOU! PLACE THEM IN THEIR SLEEVES WHEN NOT IN USE. DO NOT BEND OR FOLD THEM. LIQUIDS, FOOD, CIGARETTE ASHES, ETC., CAN PERMANENTLY DAMAGE THE DISK. DO NOT PLACE THE DISK NEAR THE TELEPHONE ITSELF OR THE RECEIVER. TELEPHONES CONTAIN MAGNETS WHICH CAN DISTORT OR DESTROY THE MAGNETIC CODES STORED ON THE FLOPPY DISK. DO NOT DRINK LIQUIDS WHILE SITTING IN FRONT OF THE COMPUTER. LIQUIDS SPILLED ON THE KEYBOARD CAN DAMAGE THE COMPUTER. YOU WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DAMAGES FROM LIQUIDS SPILLED ON THE COMPUTER.

GUIDE TO ITEMS

The screen number corresponds to the question number and appears in the upper left-hand corner. Special instructions for selected questions follows.

1 When entering the interview type number from the cover sheet label, double check to make sure it is the correct one.

2 - 63 The purpose of these items is to obtain information on every resident of the household. Information on up to seven people can be entered in the computer. There will be a very few cases where there are more than seven. In those cases, record the information on the back of the cover sheet.

We do not ask for information on the education and marital status of children.

Babies under the age of one year are recorded as 0 years.

In computing years of schooling completed, do not count nursery school, pre-school, or kindergarten years. Children who have yet to attend school are recorded 0.

73 Read city name if available. If no city, read name of county.

81 Living on a farm or ranch doesn't count. They must be cultivating the land or tending animals.

108, 123 Layoff means temporary layoff.

110, 125 The kind of work must be obtained in enough detail so that the occupation can be coded for status and various census categories. Therefore, obtain all of the information asked for. In some cases, the title is enough such as elementary school teacher. But, in others, it is not. For engineer, it is necessary to obtain type (e.g., electrical), duties (e.g., the individual may be a maintenance engineer who sweeps floors and does minor repairs, or the person may be a full time administrator), type of industry (whether it is a high tech firm or public utility may make a difference), and whether the individual is self-employed (person may be a marginally employed consultant or work for a stable high prestige firm such as IBM).

122 If R is in doubt, record name of organization on back of cover sheet.

127 Buying means they are still making payments to the firm who holds the mortgage. Young people residing with their parents would record their parents' ownership status, unless they were paying rent. People who live in free housing in exchange for service are recorded as other.

140- Use lead and response categories until respondent catches on.
151

167- Picnicking: Picniking in areas other than someone's home, e.g., park,
178 forest, or recreational area.

179- Swimming: Swimming in areas other than a swimming pool, e.g., pond,
190 lake, stream, or river.

191- Boating: Power boating refers to the use of a gasoline or electric
214 engine. Non-power includes canoeing, sailing, rowing, etc.

215- Nature walk or hiking: Walking outdoors to observe or appreciate a
226 natural area. Participation does not require vigorous walking or covering long distances. If the activity was done specifically to observe, photograph, or feed wildlife, then that category should be used rather than this one.

227- Observing, Photographing, or Feeding Wildlife: This activity does not
238 include hunting, but does include all other activities done specifically to observe, photograph, or feed wildlife, e.g., bird watching.

239- Camping: Recreational vehicles or trailer camping includes camping
274 in any sort of vehicle or trailer. Tent camping includes any kind of temporary, non-vehicle, shelter, or "under the stars."

275-298 Fishing: This refers to active fishing, not just accompanying someone who was fishing. However, if a respondent accompanied someone who was fishing in order to go boating or to observe, photograph, or feed wildlife, then the activity should be recorded in the appropriate category.

299-322 Hunting: Game includes all game other than water fowl and all forms of hunting, e.g., gun, bow, trapping.

340, 347 Type in exact wording, leaving out excess words.

437 If they give you a general category of religion, for example, "Christian," record this as "Other."

440-442 Income refers to all related household members who pool their income. Earnings of youngsters or social security payments to elderly parents are not included unless this income is contributed to the family pool. Young adults living with their parents or older people living with grown children should record only their own income unless they have access to the family checkbook.

443 If respondent says he/she belongs to two racial/ethnic groups, ask for the one he/she usually considers himself/herself. If the respondent cannot make a choice, record as "Other."

Information Tracking Sheet (Blue sheet)

If the respondent does not have a street address, record the location as accurately as possible, such as one mile north of the junction of Hwy. 77 and 2. Be sure the information is specific enough so coders can pinpoint where the person lives. If the respondent has a first name that might be used by either sex, indicate the sex of the person. Also, any job-related information which the respondent might have given during the interview which might be useful in tracking the individual should be recorded as well.

When obtaining the names and addresses of references, include first and middle name or initial and husband's first name if the person is a married or widowed woman.

Bureau of Sociological Research Staff

Sharon Selvage	472-3672
Marilyn Hitz	472-3672

Sharon Selvage, Interviewer Supervisor

Home:	475-9984
Work:	472-3672

David Johnson, Study Director

Home:	474-6473
Work:	472-3672

Alan Booth, Study Director

Home:	474-5471
Work:	472-3672

APPENDIX F

PROCESS CONTROL LOG

Bureau of Sociological Research
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588-0325

SHEET NO. ____________

STUDY: NASIS87

INTERVIEW PROCESSING CONTROL LOG

Assigned Number	Serial Number	Inter. No.	Disk No.	Date	Problems

APPENDIX G

RESPONSES TO OPEN-END QUESTIONS,
OCCUPATIONAL TYPE CODES,
CITY CODES, AND
COUNTY CODES

NASIS-87
Item 108. "Other" Activity Last Week?

3376	108	Disabled
5593	108	Disabled
6392	108	Disabled
4615	108	Disabled
1187	108	Disabled
1176	108	Disabled
4850	108	Disabled
2585	108	Disabled
1615	108	Disabled
5681	108	Disabled
4080	108	Disabled
6231	108	Disabled
5905	108	Disabled
2035	108	Disabled
5277	108	Disabled

NASIS-87
Item 123. "Other" Activity of Spouse Last Week?

1235	123	Disabled
6303	123	Disabled
4413	123	Disabled
4529	123	Disabled
4499	123	Disabled
2498	123	Disabled

NASIS-87
Item 126. "Other" Kind of Housing Unit?

1078	126	Dorm
8106	126	Dorm
1074	126	Dorm
1320	126	Dorm
8165	126	Dorm
1496	126	Nursing home
5014	126	Nursing home
1339	126	Nursing home
1337	126	Retirement home
6323	126	Retirement home
2582	126	Retirement home
1359	126	Retirement home

NASIS-87
Item 127. "Other" Ownership Status of Residence?

2998	127	Base housing
1554	127	Belongs to father - he lets us live here
1161	127	Church provides it
1745	127	Corporation owns
2888	127	Daughter's house
2731	127	Family owned
5968	127	Furnished
5373	127	Furnished
2001	127	Furnished
8255	127	Furnished
5741	127	Furnished as part of compensation
6096	127	Furnished by congregation
2105	127	Furnished with the job
3024	127	Government quarters
6007	127	Home belongs to mother
2865	127	House furnished
6144	127	Live in a parsonage
2344	127	Live in mother-in-law's home
6799	127	Live-in sitter
5887	127	Managing - part of our income
2238	127	Owned as part of an estate
4164	127	Owned by another member of my family
2377	127	Part of estate
2726	127	Part of the job
3587	127	Partly blind - in complex for the blind
1496	127	Paying for stay
6320	127	Provided as part of salary
6377	127	Rent free - is daughter's home
1293	127	Sold to son and pay taxes and insurance
4865	127	Supplied for me
1887	127	Take care of them so rent is free
2250	127	They don't pay rent because he a minster so they get it free
8791	127	They get their rent free for managing the park
6289	127	We just sold it, haven't closed yet
2677	127	With the job

NASIS-87
Item 443. "Other" crime?

4999	443	A scam - he took money from these ladies
1495	443	A threat
3718	443	Abandonment charges - her husband left her and the kid
2136	443	Act of omission
5713	443	Alcoholic neighbor shoots gun at night
6283	443	Attempted child abduction
7407	443	Attempted to run me off road
1765	443	Bankruptcy in the family
5990	443	Behavior on part of some elected officials
4599	443	Broke in 3 times
1812	443	Broke my leg
5806	443	Brother-in-law was killed by a drunk driver
2159	443	Business has been vandalized and burglarized
6017	443	Business robbed
1960	443	Car broken into
5833	443	Car broken into - stereo, tools, checks, credit cards stolen
2942	443	Car broken into and small items stolen
3958	443	Car was broken into
3856	443	Concerning the education of my kids
4705	443	Damage to apartment by other
6512	443	Denied insurance claim - agent was to blame
5177	443	Did not receive deposit on apartment
4838	443	Discrimination rights
4839	443	Discrimination of older people driving
4362	443	Disturbing peace
7422	443	DWI ticket
6410	443	Father killed in auto accident - driver drinking
6365	443	Fix roads
2555	443	Forgery of stolen checks
4997	443	Fraud
8369	443	Fraud
3795	443	Fraud - misrepresentation
6828	443	From his business
5595	443	Harassment by neighbors
6230	443	Harassment
1321	443	Heart attack
3496	443	Hit and run - people hurt
7108	443	Hit and run accident on wife's van
4881	443	Hit and run car
5438	443	Hit and run car accident
3926	443	Hospital overcharged
6113	443	Husband abuse
1439	443	In an accident and the other person didn't have insurance
2924	443	Insurance refused to pay medical bill
2236	443	IRS - over-involvement in private lives
4967	443	Kidnapping attempt of child
1680	443	Killing of two people by drunk driver
4987	443	Misuse of funds from the bank
265	443	My car got egged
5682	443	Obscene phone calls
4625	443	Obscene phone calls

5848	443	Paid all but 2 or 3 payments of house and lost it
4444	443	Peeping tom
6289	443	Phone calls
1052	443	Phone harassment
8507	443	Physical threat - threw a beer bottle
1547	443	Physically and mentally abused in school
4817	443	Property stolen from car
5340	443	Property stolen from car after picking the lock
4689	443	Property stolen from vehicle
2018	443	R.s son lost the custody battle for his son
4469	443	Removed from home
1161	443	Slander
1804	443	Son was introduced to drugs
5423	443	Stealing of grain from a private owner
4615	443	Stole check blanks while I was gone
4662	443	Stole daughter, check book
4983	443	Stuff stolen from car
5787	443	Stuff stolen from car
3578	443	Stuff stolen from the car
1255	443	Taken advantage of by another family member
7413	443	Theft, not breaking and entering
2191	443	Trespassing on property
4193	443	Van hit and run
3173	443	Vandalism
5539	443	Vandalism
6671	443	Vandalism
2728	443	Vandalism of business
6436	443	Vandalism of car
2758	443	We lost a boy in a car wreck
5172	443	Would rather not say

Occupational Type Codes Used on Occupation Questions

01	Professional, Technical and Kindred Workers
02	Managers, Officials and Proprietors
03	Clerical and Kindred Workers
04	Sales Workers
05	Craftsmen and Foremen
06	Operatives
07	Non-Farm Laborers
08	Private Household Workers
09	Service Workers
10	Farm Laborers or Foremen
11	Military
12	Farmer owning 2500 or more acres, irrigation not ascertained
13	Farmer owning 2500 or more acres, non-irrigated
14	Farmer owning 2500 or more acres, secondary irrigation
15	Farmer owning 2500 or more acres, primary irrigation
16	Farmer owning 2000-2499 acres, irrigation not ascertained
17	Farmer owning 2000-2499 acres, non-irrigated
18	Farmer owning 2000-2499 acres, secondary irrigation
19	Farmer owning 1000-1999 acres, primary irrigation
20	Farmer owning 500-999 acres, irrigation not ascertained
21	Farmer owning 500-999 acres, non-irrigated
22	Farmer owning 500-999 acres, secondary irrigation
23	Farmer owning 500-999 acres, primary irrigation
24	Farmer owning 220-499 acres, irrigation not ascertained
25	Farmer owning 220-499 acres, non-irrigated
26	Farmer owning 220-499 acres, secondary irrigation
27	Farmer owning 220-499 acres, primary irrigation
28	Farmer owning less than 220 acres, irrigation not ascertained
29	Farmer owning less than 220 acres, non-irrigated
30	Farmer owning less than 220 acres, secondary irrigation
31	Farmer owning less than 220 acres, primary irrigation
32	Farmer renting 500 or more acres, irrigation not ascertained
33	Farmer renting 500 or more acres, non-irrigated
34	Farmer renting 500 or more acres, secondary irrigation
35	Farmer renting 500 or more acres, primary irrigation
36	Farmer renting 220-499 acres, irrigation not ascertained
37	Farmer renting 220-499 acres, non-irrigated
38	Farmer renting 220-499 acres, secondary irrigation
39	Farmer renting 220-499 acres, primary irrigation
40	Farmer renting under 220 acres, irrigation not ascertained
41	Farmer renting under 220 acres, non-irrigated
42	Farmer renting under 220 acres, secondary irrigation
43	Farmer renting under 220 acres, primary irrigation
44	Rancher, 5,000 or more head of cattle
45	Rancher, 3,000 - 4,999 head of cattle
46	Rancher, 1,500 - 2,999 head of cattle
47	Rancher, 750 - 1,499 head of cattle
48	Rancher, 250 - 749 head of cattle
49	Rancher, 100 - 249 head of cattle
50	Rancher, less than 100 head of cattle
51	Rancher, Not Elsewhere Classified
52	Farmer, Own, Not Elsewhere Classified
53	Farmer, Rent, Not Elsewhere Classified

54 Farmer, Not Elsewhere Classified
55 Retired, No Other Information
56 Farmer-Rancher, Not Elsewhere Classified
57 Farmer owning 1000-1999 acres, non-irrigated
58 Farmer owning 1000-1999 acres, secondary irrigation
59 Farmer owning 1000-1999 acres, primary irrigation
60 Farmer owning 2000-24999 acres, primary irrigation
61 Dairy Farmer
62 Farmer, Own-Rent, primary irrigation
63 Hog Farmer
64 Rancher-Farmer, own 1000-1999 acres, 100-249 head of cattle
65 Farm/Ranch Manager
66 Grain, dairy and hog farmer
67 Grain, hog and beef farmer
68 Grain and hog farmer
69 Rancher-Farmer, own 220-499 acres, rent 8500 acres, 250-749 head of cattle
70 Sheep raiser
71 Farmer, cattle feeder, 500 head fed each year
72 Farmer, own-rent. non-irrigated, dairy cattle, cattle
73 Rancher, own 2000 dryland, cattle operation
74 Farmer, hog and beef
75 Manager Swine Operation - 2000 hogs
76 Farmer, owns 320 non-irrigated acres, 200 cattle, 500 hogs
77 Farmer, owns 720 irrigated acres, 1000 hogs

CITIES FOR FALL NASIS-87

0010	Adams
0015	Ainsworth
0020	Albion
0025	Alda
0030	Alexandria
0040	Alliance
0045	Alma
0050	Alvo
0055	Amherst
0095	Arnold
0105	Ashland
0110	Ashton
0125	Auburn
0130	Aurora
0140	Axtell
0180	Battle Creek
0185	Bayard
0195	Beatrice
0200	Beaver City
0205	Beaver Crossing
0215	Beemer
0230	Bellevue
0235	Bellwood
0245	Benedict
0250	Benkelman
0260	Bennington
0275	Big Springs
0280	Bladen
0285	Blair
0290	Bloomfield
0295	Bloomington
0300	Blue Hill
0305	Blue Springs
0315	Bradshaw
0325	Brainard
0335	Bridgeport
0340	Bristow
0355	Broken Bow
0365	Brule
0370	Bruning
0400	Burwell
0405	Bushnell
0410	Butte
0420	Cairo
0435	Campbell
0440	Carleton
0450	Carroll
0465	Central City
0470	Ceresco
0475	Chadron
0480	Chambers
0485	Chapman
0490	Chappell
0495	Chester
0500	Clarks
0505	Clarkson
0510	Clatonia
0520	Clearwater
0530	Cody
0545	Columbus
0550	Comstock
0560	Cook
0565	Cordova
0590	Cozad
0605	Crawford
0610	Creighton
0615	Creston
0620	Crete
0625	Crofton
0635	Culbertson
0640	Curtis
0650	Dakota City
0655	Dalton
0675	Davenport
0680	Davey
0685	David City
0705	Denton
0710	Deshler
0720	De Witt
0740	Dixon
0745	Dodge
0750	Doniphan
0755	Dorchester
0790	Eagle
0795	Eddyville
0800	Edgar
0805	Edison
0815	Elgin
0820	Elk Creek
0825	Elkhorn
0830	Elm Creek
0835	Elmwood
0845	Elwood
0855	Emerson
0875	Eustis
0885	Exeter
0890	Fairbury
0905	Falls City
0920	Filley
0925	Firth
0935	Fordyce
0945	Franklin
0950	Fremont
0955	Friend
0960	Fullerton
0975	Garland
0985	Geneva
0990	Genoa
0995	Gering
1000	Gibbon
1020	Goehner
1025	Gordon
1030	Gothenberg
1045	Grand Island
1050	Grant
1055	Greeley Center
1060	Greenwood
1070	Gretna
1095	Haigler
1100	Hallam
1110	Hamlet
1120	Harbine
1125	Hardy
1130	Harrison
1135	Hartington
1140	Harvard
1145	Hastings
1155	Hay Springs
1160	Hazard
1165	Heartwell
1170	Hebron
1175	Hemingford
1180	Henderson
1200	Hershey
1205	Hickman
1210	Hildreth
1220	Holdrege
1225	Holstein
1235	Hooper
1255	Howells
1270	Humboldt
1275	Humphrey
1295	Imperial
1300	Indianola
1310	Inman
1325	Jansen
1345	Juniata
1350	Kearney
1355	Kenesaw
1360	Kennard
1370	Kimball
1380	Laurel

1383	LaVista
1385	Lawrence
1860	Leigh
1410	Lewiston
1415	Lexington
1425	Lincoln
1430	Lindsay
1440	Litchfield
1445	Lodgepole
1450	Long Pine
1460	Lorton Village
1465	Louisville
1470	Loup City
1485	Lynch
1490	Lyons
1495	McCook
1500	McCool Junction
1505	McGrew
1515	Madison
1530	Malcolm
1540	Manley
1545	Marquette
1580	Mead
1600	Merna
1610	Milford
1615	Millard
1620	Miller
1630	Minatare
1635	Minden
1640	Mitchell
1650	Monroe
1685	Naper
1690	Naponee
1695	Nebraska City
1700	Nehawka
1705	Neligh
1710	Nelson
1730	Newman Grove
1740	Nickerson
1745	Niobrara
1755	Norfolk
1765	North Bend
1770	North Loup
1775	North Platte
1790	Oakland
1800	Oconto
1805	Octavia
1810	Odell
1812	Offutt East
1815	Ogallala
1820	Ohiowa
1825	Omaha
1830	O'Neill
1845	Ord
1855	Orleans
1860	Osceola
1865	Oshkosh
1870	Osmond
1880	Overton
1885	Oxford
1895	Palisade
1900	Palmer
1905	Palmyra
1915	Papillion
1920	Pawnee City
1925	Paxton
1935	Pender
1940	Peru
1945	Petersburg
1955	Pickrell
1960	Pierce
1970	Plainview
1975	Platte Center
1980	Plattsmouth
1985	Pleasant Dale
1990	Pleasanton
2000	Polk
2005	Ponca
2015	Potter
2045	Ralston
2055	Ravenna
2060	Raymond
2065	Red Cloud
2070	Republican City
2085	Rising City
2090	Riverdale
2100	Roca
2120	Roseland
2125	Royal
2135	Rushville
2145	St. Edward
2155	St. Paul
2165	Sargent
2175	Schuyler
2180	Scotia
2185	Scottsbluff
2190	Scribner
2200	Seward
2205	Shelby
2210	Shelton
2230	Sidney
2235	Silver Creek
2245	Snyder
2255	So. Sioux City
2265	Spencer
2275	Springfield
2280	Springview
2285	Stamford
2290	Stanton
2295	Staplehurst
2315	Stella
2330	Stockville
2345	Stromsburg
2355	Sumner
2360	Superior
2370	Sutherland
2375	Sutton
2385	Syracuse
2390	Table Rock
2400	Tamora
2410	Taylor
2415	Tecumseh
2420	Tekamah
2445	Tilden
2450	Tobias
2465	Uehling
2475	Unadilla
2480	Union
2490	Utica
2495	Valentine
2500	Valley
2505	Valparaiso
2510	Venango
2535	Waco
2540	Wahoo
2545	Wakefield
2550	Wallace
2555	Walthill
2570	Waterloo
2580	Wausa
2585	Waverly
2590	Wayne
2605	Western
2609	Cedar Creek
2615	Weston
2620	West Point
2630	Wilber
2665	Wisner
2670	Wolbach
2680	Wood River
2685	Wymore
2695	York
2700	Yutan
2705	Hordville
2706	Morrill
2780	Martell
2795	Hoskins
2815	Keystone
2820	Inavale

2830	Roscoe
2850	Homer
3025	Ellsworth
4005	St. Libory

001	Adams (13)
003	Antelope (11)
005	Arthur (19)
007	Banner (22)
009	Blaine (26)
011	Boone (10)
013	Box Butte (23)
015	Boyd (24)
017	Brown (24)
019	Buffalo (15)
021	Burt (6)
023	Butler (8)
025	Cass (4)
027	Cedar (25)
029	Chase (19)
031	Cherry (24)
033	Cheyenne (21)
035	Clay (13)
037	Colfax (10)
039	Cuming (6)
041	Custer (26)
043	Dakota (3)
045	Dawes (23)
047	Dawson (16)
049	Deuel (21)
051	Dixon (25)
053	Dodge (5)
055	Douglas (1)
057	Dundy (20)
059	Fillmore (9)
061	Franklin (17)
063	Frontier (16)
065	Furnas (17)
067	Gage (14)
069	Garden (22)
071	Garfield (26)
073	Gosper (16)
075	Grant (19)
077	Greeley (26)
079	Hall (12)
081	Hamilton (12)
083	Harlan (17)
085	Hayes (20)
087	Hitchcock (20)
089	Holt (24)
091	Hooker (18)
093	Howard (12)
095	Jefferson (14)
097	Johnson (7)
099	Kearney (15)
101	Keith (19)
103	Keya Paha (24)
105	Kimball (21)
107	Knox (25)

109	Lancaster (2)
111	Lincoln (18)
113	Logan (18)
115	Loup (26)
117	McPherson (18)
119	Madison (11)
121	Merrick (12)
123	Morrill (22)
125	Nance (10)
127	Nemaha (7)
129	Nuckolls (13)
131	Otoe (4)
133	Pawnee (7)
135	Perkins (19)
137	Phelps (17)
139	Pierce (11)
141	Platte (10)
143	Polk (9)
145	Red Willow (20)
147	Richardson (7)
149	Rock (24)
151	Saline (8)
153	Sarpy (1)
155	Saunders (4)
157	Scotts Bluff (22)
159	Seward (8)
161	Sheridan (23)
163	Sherman (26)
165	Sioux (23)
167	Stanton (11)
169	Thayer (14)
171	Thomas (18)
173	Thurston (6)
175	Valley (26)
177	Washington (5)
179	Wayne (11)
181	Webster (13)
183	Wheeler (26)
185	York (9)

Planning and Development Region numbers are in parentheses following county name.

APPENDIX H

LIST OF VARIABLES

List of Variables in the NASIS-87 Archive SPSSX File

Variable Name	Variable Label
RESPID1	RESPONDENT ID
TYPE	INTERVIEW TYPE
OPN2	NAME OF RESIDENT #1
SEX1	SEX OF RESIDENT #1
RELATN1	RELATION OF RESIDENT 1 TO PIE
MARITL1	MARITAL STATUS OF RESIDENT #1
AGE1	AGE RESIDENT #1
SCHOOL1	YEARS SCHOOLING RESIDENT #1
GED1	RESIDENT #1 GED?
DEGREE1	HIGHEST DEGREE RESIDENT #1
OPN10	NAME OF RESIDENT #2
SEX2	SEX OF RESIDENT #2
RELATN2	RELATION OF RESIDENT #2 TO PIE
AGE2	AGE OF RESIDENT #2
MARITL2	MARITAL STATUS OF RESIDENT #2
SPOUSE2	RESIDENT #2 RESPONDENT SPOUSE?
SCHOOL2	YEARS OF SCHOOLING RESIDENT #2
GED2	RESIDENT #2 GED?
DEGREE2	HIGHEST DEGREE RESIDENT #2
OPN19	NAME OF RESIDENT #3
SEX3	SEX OF RESIDENT #3
RELATN3	RELATION OF RESIDENT #3 TO PIE
AGE3	AGE OF RESIDENT #3
MARITL3	MARITAL STATUS OF RESIDENT #3
SPOUSE3	RESIDENT #3 RESPONDENT SPOUSE?
SCHOOL3	YEARS OF SCHOOLING RESIDENT #3
GED3	RESIDENT #3 GED?
DEGREE3	HIGHEST DEGREE RESIDENT #3
OPN28	NAME OF RESIDENT #4
SEX4	SEX OF RESIDENT #4
RELATN4	RELATION OF RESIDENT #4 TO PIE
AGE4	AGE OF RESIDENT #4
MARITL4	MARITAL STATUS OF RESIDENT #4
SPOUSE4	RESIDENT #4 RESPONDENT SPOUSE?
SCHOOL4	YEARS OF SCHOOLING RESIDENT #4
GED4	RESIDENT #4 GED?
DEGREE4	HIGHEST DEGREE RESIDENT #4
OPN37	NAME OF RESIDENT #5
SEX5	SEX OF RESIDENT #5
RELATN5	RELATION OF RESIDENT #5 TO PIE
AGE5	AGE OF RESIDENT #5
MARITL5	MARITAL STATUS OF RESIDENT #5
SPOUSE5	RESIDENT #5 RESPONDENT SPOUSE?
SCHOOL5	YEARS OF SCHOOLING RESIDENT #5
GED5	RESIDENT #5 GED?
DEGREE5	HIGHEST DEGREE RESIDENT #5
OPN46	NAME OF RESIDENT #6
SEX6	SEX OF RESIDENT #6
RELATN6	RELATION OF RESIDENT #6 TO PIE
AGE6	AGE OF RESIDENT #6

Variable Name	Variable Label
MARITL6	MARITAL STATUS OF RESIDENT #6
SPOUSE6	RESIDENT #6 RESPONDENT SPOUSE?
SCHOOL6	YEARS OF SCHOOLING RESIDENT #6
GED6	RESIDENT #6 GED?
DEGREE6	HIGHEST DEGREE RESIDENT #6
OPN55	NAME OF RESIDENT #7
SEX7	SEX OF RESIDENT #7
RELATN7	RELATION OF RESIDENT #7 TO PIE
AGE7	AGE OF RESIDENT #7
MARITL7	MARITAL STATUS OF RESIDENT #7
SPOUSE7	RESIDENT #7 RESPONDENT SPOUSE?
SCHOOL7	YEARS OF SCHOOLING RESIDENT #7
GED7	RESIDENT #7 GED?
DEGREE7	HIGHEST DEGREE RESIDENT #7
VAR64	COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
PRQ65	LIVE IN ANY OF THESE COUNTIES?
VAR66	BORN IN THIS COUNTY?
VAR67	YEARS LIVED IN COUNTY
VAR68	ORIGIN OF BIRTH
VAR69	TYPE OF RESIDENCE
VAR70	COMMUNITY OF RESIDENCE
VAR71	CLOSEST TOWN OR CITY
VAR72	LIVING IN SAME RES FOR PAST 2 YRS?
VAR73	RESIDENCE 2 YRS AGO
VAR74	TIMES MOVED IN LAST 2 YRS
VAR75	SATISFACTION WITH COUNTY OF RES
VAR76	SATISFACTION WITH NEIGHBORHOOD
VAR77	SAFTEY FROM CRIME
VAR78	SATISFACTION WITH FINANCIAL SITUATION
VAR79	FINANCIAL PROSPECTS?
VAR80	CURRENT CONTENTMENT?
ARD81	ANY ACTIVE FARMERS IN HOUSEHOLD?
ARD82	NUMBER OF ACRES FARMED
ARD83	NUMBER OF ACRES IRRIGATED
ARD84	PLANT CROPS ON ERODIBLE LAND?
ARD85	PLAN TO PLANT CROPS ON ERODIBLE LAND?
ARD86	AWARE OF 1985 FARM BILL?
ARD87	PLAN TO CONSULT ON ERODIBLE LAND?
ARD88	WHO DO YOU PLAN TO CONSULT?
ARD89	RECEIVED FORM/ASSISTANCE TO PROPERLY FILE
ARD90	MET WITH OFFICIALS TO BEGIN PLANNING?
ARD91	HAS PLAN BEEN APPROVED?
ARD92	INTEND TO FILE PLAN?
ARD93	DO YOU RECEIVE USDA BENEFITS?
ARD94	SUFFER FINANCIALLY IF LOST BENEFITS?
ARD95	TURN TO WHICH AGENCY FOR RESOURCE PROB?
ARD96	EVER HEARD OF NRD?
ARD97	KNOW NAME OF NRD YOU LIVE IN
ARD98	EVER CONTACTED LOCAL NRD?
ARD99	FREQ CONTACT AT NRD
ARD100	PERFORMANCE OF HELP AT NRD?
ARD101	EVER HEARD OF SCS?
ARD102	KNOW OF YOUR SCS LOCATION?

Variable Name	Variable Label
ARD103	EVER CONTACTED LOCAL SCS?
ARD104	FREQ CONTACT AT SCS
ARD105	PERFORMANCE OF HELP AT SCS
ARD106	COULD NRD/SCS IMPROVE?
ARD107	HOW COULD NRD/SCS IMPROVE?
LAB108	WORK STATUS AS OF LAST WEEK?
VAR109	EVER EMPLOYED AS LONG AS 1 YR?
LAB110	NORMAL TYPE OF WORK
LAB111	EMPLOYED BY OTHER OR SELF-EMPLOYED?
LAB112	DOES EMPLOYER OFFER HEALTH INSURANCE?
LAB113	AMNT OF HEALTH INSUR EMPLOYER COVERS
LAB114	DOES EMPLOYER OFFER DENTAL INSURANCE?
LAB115	AMNT OF DENTAL INSUR EMPLOYER COVERS
LAB116	DOES EMPLOYER OFFER LIFE INSURANCE?
LAB117	AMNT OF LIFE INSUR EMPLOYER COVERS
LAB118	EARN ANY PAID VACATIONS AT JOB?
LAB119	NUMBER OF ANNUAL PAID VACATION DAYS?
LAB120	EARN ANY PAID SICK LEAVE?
LAB121	NUMBER OF ANNUAL PAID SICK LEAVE DAYS?
LAB122	BELONG TO A LABOR UNION?
VAR123	WORK STATUS OF SPOUSE?
VAR124	SPOUSE EVER EMPLOYED FOR 1 YR?
VAR125	WHAT KIND OF WORK DOES SPOUSE DO?
VAR126	TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT
VAR127	RENT,OWN,BUYING HOME?
DED128	PURPOSE OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS?
DED129	WHERE SHLD ADD'L SCHOOL SUPPORT DERIVE?
NDP130	LENIENCY OF NE JUDGES?
NDP131	LENIENCY OF PARDONS?
NDP132	PRIMARY FUNCTION OF PRISON?
NDP133	DOES REFORM WORK?
NDP134	STATUS ON DEATH PENALTY
NDP135	INTENSITY OF STATUS OF DEATH PENALTY?
NDP136	WANT BETTER WAY OF STOPPING MURDERS?
NDP137	REASON FOR OPPOSITION TO DEATH PENALTY?
NDP138	PRIMARY FUNCTION OF DEATH PENALTY?
NDP139	COST OF DEATH PENALTY OVER COST OF JAIL
NDP140	ON DEFENDENT'S FIRST VIOLENT CRIME
NDP141	VIOLENT CRIME COMMITTED UNDER INFLUENCE
NDP142	DEFENDENT HAS HISTORY OF MENTAL ILLNESS
NDP143	EXTENT OF INVOLVMENT IN CRIME UNKNOWN
NDP144	OTHERS INVOLVED PLEADED LESSOR CHRGS
NDP145	NO PRECEDENT FOR DEATH PENALTY
NDP146	MURDER INVOLVED SEXUAL ASSAULT
NDP147	VICTIM WAS ELDERLY/HANDICAPPED
NDP148	DEF WAS MENTALLY RETARDED
NDP149	MURDER NOT PREMEDITATED
NDP150	VICTIM'S FAMILY SEEKING DEATH PENALTY
NDP151	VICTIM'S FAMILY NOT SEEKING DTH PNLTY
NDP152	FAVOR LIFE SENTENCE?
NDP153	FAVOR LIFE SENTENCE/RESTITUTION PROG?
NDP154	FAVOR NE BILL TO REMOVE DEATH PENALTY
NDP155	FAVOR ANY DEATH PENALTY ALTERNATIVES?

Variable Name	Variable Label
NDP156	PRIMARY DEATH PENALTY ALTERNATIVE FAVOR
NDP157	RECALL HOW SENATOR VOTED ON DTH PEN BILL
NDP158	AFFECT YOUR VOTE TOWARD SENATOR?
PRQ159	PERMIT REQUIRED TO CONVERT ERODIBLE LAND
PRQ160	IMPLEMENT CONSERVATION PLAN
PRQ161	REQUIRED TO POST BOND
PRQ162	NO PENALTIES SHOULD BE IMPOSED
PRQ163	NO STATE/LOCAL REGULATIONS ON LAND USE
PRQ164	CHILD 6-17 YRS OLD
PRQ167	EVER GO ON PICNIC?
PRQ168	NUMBER OF PICNICS
PRQ169	AVERAGE COST OF PICNIC
PRQ170	DID CHILD GO ON PICNIC?
PRQ171	NUMBER PICNICS CHILD ATTENDED?
PRQ172	AVERAGE COST FOR CHILD TO ATTEND PICNIC
PRQ173	PICNIC ON THE PLATTE RIVER?
PRQ174	NUMBER PICNICS ON PLATTE RIVER?
PRQ175	AVERAGE COST OF PLATTE RIVER PICNIC
PRQ176	DID CHILD ATTEND PLATTE PICNIC?
PRQ177	NUMBER PICNICS CHILD ATTENDED ON PLATTE
PRQ178	AVERAGE COST FOR CHILD AT PLATTE PICNIC
PRQ179	GO SWIMMING IN OPEN AREA?
PRQ180	NUMBER DAYS RES WENT SWIMMING
PRQ181	AVERAGE COST TO SWIM
PRQ182	DID CHILD GO SWIMMING IN OPEN AREA?
PRQ183	NUMBER DAYS CHILD SWAM
PRQ184	AVERAGE COST FOR CHILD TO SWIM
PRQ185	SWIM IN THE PLATTE RIVER?
PRQ186	NUMBER DAYS RES SWAM IN PLATTE
PRQ187	COST TO SWIM IN PLATTE
PRQ188	DID CHILD SWIM IN PLATTE RIVER?
PRQ189	NUMBER DAYS CHILD SWAM IN PLATTE
PRQ190	COST FOR CHILD TO SWIM IN PLATTE
PRQ191	EVER GO POWER BOATING?
PRQ192	NUMBER DAYS YOU WENT POWER BOATING?
PRQ193	COST OF POWER BOATING
PRQ194	EVER GO NON-POWER BOATING?
PRQ195	NUMBER DAYS RES WENT POWER BOATING?
PRQ196	AVERAGE COST OF NON-POWER BOATING
PRQ197	DID CHILD GO POWER BOATING?
PRQ198	NUMBER DAYS CHILD WENT POWER BOATING
PRQ199	COST FOR CHILD TO GO POWER BOATING
PRQ200	DID CHILD GO NON-POWER BOATING?
PRQ201	NUMBER DAYS CHILD WENT NON-POWER BOATING
PRQ202	COST FOR CHILD TO GO NON-POWER BOATING
PRQ203	EVER GO POWER-BOATING IN PLATTE RIVER?
PRQ204	NU DAYS RES WENT POWER BOATING IN PLATTE
PRQ205	COST TO POWER BOAT IN PLATTE
PRQ206	EVER GO NON-POWER BOATING IN PLATTE?
PRQ207	NU DAYS RES WENT PLATTE NON-PWR BOATING
PRQ208	COST TO GO NON-POWER BOATING ON PLATTE
PRQ209	CHILD EVER POWER BOAT ON PLATTE?
PRQ210	NU DAYS CHILD WENT PLATTE POWER BOATING

Variable Name	Variable Label
PRQ211	CHILD'S COST TO GO PLATTE PWR BOATING
PRQ212	CHILD EVER NON-POWER BOAT ON PLATTE?
PRQ213	NU DAYS CHILD WENT PLATTE NON-PWR BOATING
PRQ214	CHILD'S COST TO NON-PWR BOAT ON PLATTE
PRQ215	EVER GO ON NATURE WALK?
PRQ216	NU DAYS RES WENT HIKING?
PRQ217	COST OF HIKE
PRQ218	CHILD EVER GO HIKING?
PRQ219	NU DAYS CHILD WENT HIKING
PRQ220	COST FOR CHILD TO HIKE
PRQ221	EVER HIKE ALONG PLATTE?
PRQ222	NU DAYS RES HIKED ALONG PLATTE
PRQ223	COST TO HIKE ALONG PLATTE
PRQ224	CHILD EVER HIKE ALONG PLATTE?
PRQ225	NU DAYS CHILD HIKED ALONG PLATTE
PRQ226	CHILD'S COST TO HIKE ALONG PLATTE
PRQ227	EVER OBSERVE WILDLIFE?
PRQ228	NU DAYS RES OBSERVED WILDLIFE
PRQ229	COST TO OBSERVE WILDLIFE
PRQ230	CHILD EVER OBSERVE WILDLIFE?
PRQ231	NU DAYS CHILD OBSERVED WILDLIFE
PRQ232	CHILD'S COST TO OBSERVE WILDLIFE
PRQ233	EVER OBSERVE WILDLIFE ALONG PLATTE?
PRQ234	NU DAYS RES OBSERVED PLATTE WILDLIFE
PRQ235	COST TO OBSERVE PLATTE WILDLIFE
PRQ236	CHILD EVER OBSERVE PLATTE WILDLIFE?
PRQ237	NU DAYS CHILD OBSERVED PLATTE WILDLIFE
PRQ238	CHILD'S COST TO OBSERVE PLATTE WILDLIFE
PRQ239	EVER CAMP IN CABIN?
PRQ240	NU DAYS RES CAMPED IN CABIN
PRQ241	COST TO CAMP IN CABIN
PRQ242	EVER CAMP IN RV?
PRQ243	NU DAYS RES CAMPED IN RV
PRQ244	COST TO CAMP IN RV
PRQ245	EVER CAMP IN TENT?
PRQ246	NU DAYS CAMPED IN TENT
PRQ247	COST TO CAMP IN TENT
PRQ248	CHILD EVER CAMP IN CABIN?
PRQ249	NU DAYS CHILD CAMPED IN CABIN
PRQ250	CHILD'S COST TO CAMP IN CABIN
PRQ251	CHILD EVER CAMP IN RV?
PRQ252	NU DAYS CHILD CAMPED IN RV
PRQ253	CHILD'S COST TO CAMP IN RV
PRQ254	CHILD EVER CAMP IN TENT?
PRQ255	NU DAYS CHILD CAMPED IN TENT
PRQ256	CHILD'S COST TO CAMP IN TENT
PRQ257	EVER CAMP IN CABIN ALONG PLATTE?
PRQ258	NU DAYS RES CABIN CAMPED ALONG PLATTE
PRQ259	COST TO CABIN CAMP ALONG PLATTE
PRQ260	EVER CAMP IN RV ALONG PLATTE?
PRQ261	NU DAYS RES CAMPED IN RV ALONG PLATTE
PRQ262	COST TO CAMP IN RV ALONG PLATTE
PRQ263	EVER CAMP IN TENT ALONG PLATTE?

Variable Name	Variable Label
PRQ264	NU DAYS RES CAMPED IN TENT ALONG PLATTE
PRQ265	COST TO CAMP IN TENT ALONG PLATTE
PRQ266	CHILD EVER CAMP IN CABIN ALONG PLATTE?
PRQ267	NU DAYS CHILD CAMPED IN CABIN BY PLATTE
PRQ268	CHILD'S COST TO CABIN CAMP BY PLATTE
PRQ269	CHILD EVER CAMP IN RV BY PLATTE?
PRQ270	NU DAYS CHILD CAMPED IN RV BY PLATTE
PRQ271	CHILD'S COST TO CAMP IN RV BY PLATTE
PRQ272	CHILD EVER CAMP IN TENT ALONG PLATTE?
PRQ273	NU DAYS CHILD CAMPED IN TENT BY PLATTE
PRQ274	CHILD'S COST TO CAMP IN TENT BY PLATTE
PRQ275	EVER GO FISHING IN RIVER?
PRQ276	NU DAYS RES FISHED IN RIVER
PRQ277	COST TO FISH IN RIVER
PRQ278	EVER FISH IN LAKE?
PRQ279	NU DAYS RES FISHED IN LAKE
PRQ280	COST TO FISH IN LAKE
PRQ281	CHILD EVER FISH IN RIVER?
PRQ282	NU DAYS CHILD FISHED IN RIVER
PRQ283	CHILD'S COST TO FISH IN RIVER
PRQ284	CHILD EVER FISH IN LAKE?
PRQ285	NU DAYS CHILD FISHED IN LAKE
PRQ286	CHILD'S COST TO FISH IN LAKE
PRQ287	EVER FISH IN PLATTE?
PRQ288	NU DAYS RES FISHED IN PLATTE
PRQ289	COST TO FISH IN PLATTE
PRQ290	EVER FISH IN LAKE NEAR PLATTE?
PRQ291	NU DAYS RES FISHED IN LAKE NEAR PLATTE
PRQ292	COST TO FISH IN LAKE NEAR PLATTE
PRQ293	CHILD EVER FISH IN PLATTE?
PRQ294	NU DAYS CHILD FISHED IN PLATTE
PRQ295	CHILD'S COST TO FISH IN PLATTE
PRQ296	CHILD EVER FISH IN LAKE NEAR PLATTE?
PRQ297	NU DAYS CHILD FISHED IN LAKE NEAR PLATT
PRQ298	CHILD'S COST TO FISH IN LAKE NEAR PLATT
PRQ299	EVER HUNT GAME?
PRQ300	NU DAYS RES WENT GAME HUNTING
PRQ301	COST TO HUNT GAME
PRQ302	EVER HUNT WATERFOWL?
PRQ303	NU DAYS RES HUNTED WATERFOWL
PRQ304	COST TO HUNT WATERFOWL
PRQ305	CHILD EVER HUNT GAME?
PRQ306	NU DAYS CHILD HUNTED GAME
PRQ307	CHILD'S COST TO HUNT GAME
PRQ308	CHILD EVER HUNT WATERFOWL?
PRQ309	NU DAYS CHILD HUNTED WATERFOWL
PRQ310	CHILD'S COST TO HUNT WATERFOWL
PRQ311	EVER HUNT GAME ALONG PLATTE?
PRQ312	NU DAYS RES HUNTED GAME ALONG PLATTE
PRQ313	COST TO HUNT GAME ALONG PLATTE
PRQ314	EVER HUNT WATERFOWL ALONG PLATTE?
PRQ315	NU DAYS RES HUNTED WATERFOWL NEAR PLATTE
PRQ316	COST TO HUNT WATERFOWL ALONG PLATTE

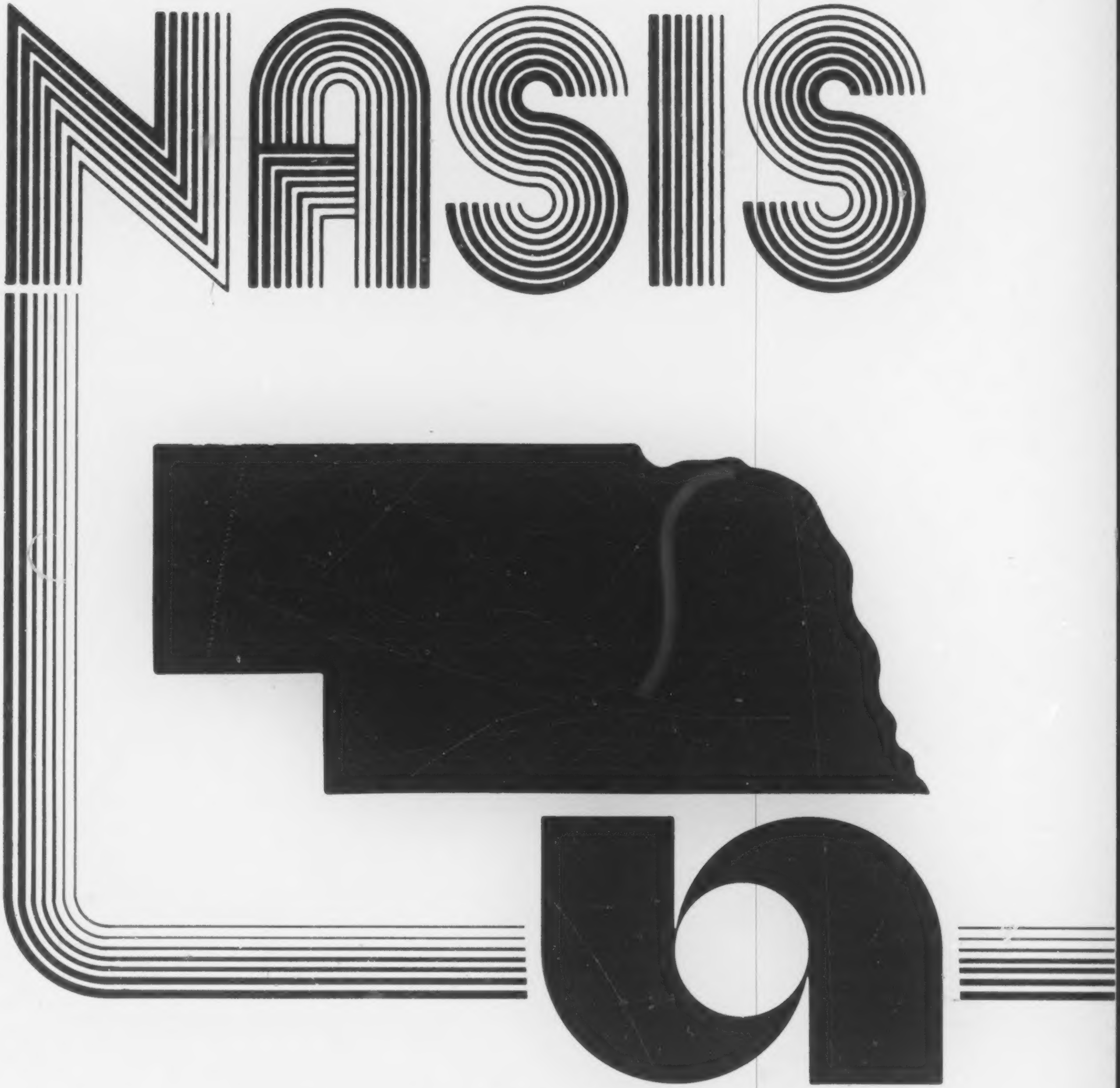
Variable Name	Variable Label
PRQ317	CHILD EVER HUNT GAME ALONG PLATTE?
PRQ318	NU DAYS CHILD HUNTED GAME ALONG PLATTE
PRQ319	CHILD'S COST TO HUNT GAME ALONG PLATTE
PRQ320	CHILD EVER HUNT WATERFOWL ALONG PLATTE?
PRQ321	NU DAYS CHILD HUNTED WATERFOWL BY PLATTE
PRQ322	CHILD'S COST TO HUNT WATERFOWL BY PLATTE
PRQ323	EVER OBSERVE CRANES ALONG PLATTE?
PRQ324	EVER OBSERVE ENDANGERED BIRDS BY PLATTE
PRQ325	EVER OBSERVE GEESE ALONG PLATTE?
PRQ326	EVER OBSERVE ARTIC BIRDS ALONG PLATTE?
PRQ327	NE STATE BENEFITS ECON'LY: PLATTE FISHING
PRQ328	LOCALITY BENEFITS ECON'LY: PLATTE FISHING
PRQ329	NE STATE BENEFITS ECON'LY: PLATTE HUNTING
PRQ330	LOCALITY BENEFITS ECON'LY: PLATTE HUNTING
PRQ331	NE STATE BENEFITS ECON'LY: PLATTE RECREATION
PRQ332	LOCALITY BENEFITS ECON'LY: PLATTE RECREATION
PRQ333	NE STATE BENEFITS ECON'LY: PLATTE BRD WATCHING
PRQ334	LOCALITY BENEFITS ECON'LY: PLATTE BRD WATCHING
PRQ335	FAMILY BENEFITS FROM PLATTE FISHING
PRQ336	FAMILY BENEFITS FROM PLATTE HUNTING
PRQ337	FAMILY BENEFITS FROM PLATTE RECREATION
PRQ338	FAMILY BENEFITS FROM PLATTE BRD WATCHING
PRQ339	OTHER BENEFITS FROM PLATTE PRESERVATION
PRQ340	LISTED OTHER BENEFITS
PRQ341	DEVELOP BETTER FISHING RESOURCES IN PRV
PRQ342	DEVELOP BETTER HUNTING RESOURCES IN PRV
PRQ343	DEVELOP BETTER REC RESOURCES IN PRV
PRQ344	DEVELOP BETTER NATURE STUDIES IN PRV
PRQ345	ADD'L TAXES USED FOR PRV DEVELOPMENT
PRQ346	ANY ACCESS PROBS TO WILDLIFE RESOURCES?
PRQ347	LISTED ADD'L PROBLEMS
PRQ348	DEVELOP WILDERNESS AT NATURE'S EXPENSE
PRQ349	DEVELOP WILD MARSHES AT NATURE'S EXPNSE
PRQ350	SAVE WOODS/FORESTS TO HELP WILDLIFE
PRQ351	LIMIT CATTLE GRAZING
PRQ352	USE PESTICIDES AT EXPENSE OF NATURE
PRQ353	RESTRICT OFF-ROAD VEHICLES
PRQ354	PROTECT WILDLIFE AT AG EXPENSE
PRQ355	PROTECT WET LANDS AT AG EXPENSE
VAR356	NUMBER OF MARRIAGES
VAR357	MARITAL SATISFACTION
DIV358	DOES RES PREFER STABILITY OR EXCITEMENT
DIV359	DOES RES SPEND OR SAVE EXTRA MONEY
DIV360	DOES RES PREFER CERTAINTY OR UNCERTAINTY
DIV361	WOULD RES INVEST OR SPEND LOTTERY WINS
DIV362	DOES RES PREFER FAST CASH OR JOB SECURITY
DIV363	PREFER EXCITING OR STABLE SPOUSE
DIV364	PREFER COMMUNITY OR JOB BENEFITS
DIV365	LOOK FORWARD TO OR AVOID NEW THINGS
DIV366	PREFER ROUTINE OR CHANGE
PUB367	FAVOR OR OPPOSE CORPORATE TAX BREAKS
PUB368	HIGHER PROPERTY TAXES FOR SML DISTRICTS
PUB369	ANNUAL SALARY FOR STATE LEGISLATOR

Variable Name	Variable Label
PUB370	SATISFIED WITH LEGISLATOR’S SALARY
PUB371	REQUIRE GARBAGE LICENSE
PUB372	IMPROVE LANDFILLS THROUGH TAXES/FEE
PUB373	HAS UNIVERSITY TAX SUPPORT DECLINED
PUB374	WILLING TO PAY HIGHER TAX FOR UNIVERSITY
PUB375	SELL STATE BONDS FOR HIGHWAY EXPENSES
PUB376	FAVOR/OPPOSE SURROGATE MOTHERING
PUB377	FAVOR/OPPOSE PREGNANCY PREV PROGS IN HS
PUB378	FAVOR/OPPOSE LEGALITY OF LIVING WILLS
TAX379	BUDGET FUNDING FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
TAX380	BUDGET FUNDING FOR TECH COLLEGES
TAX381	BUDGET FUNDING FOR UNL
TAX382	BUDGET FUNDING FOR NE STATE COLLEGES
TAX383	BUDGET FUNDING FOR SOCIAL SERVICES
TAX384	BUDGET FUNDING FOR ELDERLY
TAX385	BUDGET FUNDING FOR HANDICAPPED
TAX386	BUDGET FUNDING FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVIC
TAX387	BUDGET FUNDING FOR DRUG ABUSE
TAX388	BUDGET FUNDING FOR MENTAL RETARDATION
TAX389	BUDGET FUNDING FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT
TAX390	BUDGET FUNDING FOR PRISONS
TAX391	BUDGET FUNDING FOR NATIONAL GUARD
TAX392	BUDGET FUNDING FOR PARKS AND REC
TAX393	BUDGET FUNDING FOR STREETS AND HIGHWAYS
TAX394	BUDGET FUNDING FOR AGRICULTURE
TAX395	BUDGET FUNDING FOR WATER RESOURCES
TAX396	BUDGET FUNDING FOR GARBAGE DISPOSAL
TAX397	BUDGET FUNDING FOR LIBRARY, HIST SOC
TAX398	BUDGET FUNDING FOR STATE GOVT ADMIN
TAX401	MILD TAX INCREASE FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
TAX402	MILD TAX INCREASE FOR TECH COLLEGES
TAX403	MILD TAX INCREASE FOR UNL
TAX404	MILD TAX INCREASE FOR NE STATE COLLEGES
TAX405	MILD TAX INCREASE FOR SOCIAL SERVICES
TAX406	MILD TAX INCREASE FOR ELDERLY
TAX407	MILD TAX INCREASE FOR HANDICAPPED
TAX408	MILD TAX INCREASE FOR HEALTH SERVICES
TAX409	MILD TAX INCREASE FOR DRUG ABUSE
TAX410	MILD TAX INCREASE FOR MENTAL RETARDATION
TAX411	MILD TAX INCREASE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT
TAX412	MILD TAX INCREASE FOR PRISONS
TAX413	MILD TAX INCREASE FOR NATIONAL GUARD
TAX414	MILD TAX INCREASE FOR PARKS AND REC
TAX415	MILD TAX INCREASE FOR STREETS AND HIGHWAYS
TAX416	MILD TAX INCREASE FOR AGRICULTURE
TAX417	MILD TAX INCREASE FOR WATER RESOURCES
TAX418	MILD TAX INCREASE FOR GARBAGE DISPOSAL
TAX419	MILD TAX INCREASE FOR LIBRARY,HIST SOCIETY
TAX420	MILD TAX INCREASE FOR NE GOVT ADMIN
TAX422	INCREASE SPENDING WHEN NO EXTRA MONEY
TAX424	WHAT PROGRAM COULD BE CUT TO FUND OTHER
TAX427	SECOND PROG CUT TO FUND OTHER PROGS
TAX428	LOWER TAXES OR REALLOCATE MONEY

Variable Name	Variable Label
VAR429	RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE
VAR430	SPECIFIC RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION
VAR431	RELIGIOUS ATTENDENCE DURING LAST 7 DAYS
VAR432	POLITICAL AFFILIATION
VAR433	VOTED IN LAST TWO YEARS?
VAR434	ATTENDED CITY COUNCIL/SCHOOL BOARD MEET
VAR435	WRITTEN LETTER REGARDING PUBLIC PROBLEM
VAR436	JOINED VOLUNTARY COMMUNITY ORG?
VAR437	CRIME TO RES HOUSEHOLD IN LAST 2 YEARS
VAR438	FIRST CRIME TO HOUSEHOLD
VAR439	SECOND CRIME TO HOUSEHOLD
VAR440	THIRD CRIME TO HOUSEHOLD
VAR441	FOURTH CRIME TO HOUSEHOLD
VAR442	FIFTH CRIME TO HOUSEHOLD
VAR443	OTHER CRIME TO HOUSEHOLD
VAR444	RES CONDITION OF HEALTH
VAR445	TOTAL FAMILY INCOME
VAR446	INCOME CATEGORIES ABOVE 20,000
VAR447	INCOME CATEGORIES BELOW 20,000
VAR448	RES RACE
VAR449	CONSIDER YOURSELF HISPANIC?
VAR450	INFORMATION RECEIVED
VAR451	TRACKING REFERENCES GIVEN BY RESPONDENT
VAR452	PRESENT MONTH
VAR453	TODAY'S DATE
VAR454	DAY OF WEEK
VAR455	INTERVIEWER I.D. NUMBER
RELATNR	RELATION OF RESPONDENT TO PIE
SEXR	SEX OF RESPONDENT
AGER	AGE OF RESPONDENT
MARITLR	MARITAL STATUS OF RESP
SCHOOLR	RESP YEARS OF SCHOOL
GEDR	RESP GED OR HS DEGREE?
DEGREER	RESP HIGHEST DEGREE
RELATNS	RELATION OF SPOUSE TO PIE
SEXS	SEX OF SPOUSE
AGES	AGE OF SPOUSE
MARITLS	MARITAL STATUS OF SPOUSE
SCHOOLS	SPOUSE YEARS OF SCHOOL
GEDS	SPOUSE GED OR HS DEGREE?
DEGREES	SPOUSE HIGHEST DEGREE
RELATNC	RELAT OF GP CHILD TO PIE
SEXC	SEX OF GP CHILD
AGEC	AGE OF GP CHILD
MARITLC	MARITAL STATUS OF GP CHILD
SCHOOLC	GP CHILD YEARS OF SCHOOL
GEDC	GP CHILD GED OR HS DEGREE?
DEGREEC	GPCHILD HIGHEST DEGREE
NOADULT	NUMBER OF ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLD
NOCHILD	NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD
NOTEENS	NUMBER OF TEENAGERS IN HOUSEHOLD
CHILDGP	WEIGHT FOR GAME & PARKS QUESTIONS
NOHHOLD	NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD

Variable Name	Variable Label
FAMINC	FAMILY INCOME
AGER5	AGE OF R: 5 YR CATEGORIES
AGES5	AGE OF S: 5 YR CATEGORIES
COUNTY	COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
CITY	CITY OF RESIDENCE
PDR	PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT REGION
REGION	REGION OF STATE
PWATE	WEIGHT FOR HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE
HWATE	WEIGHT FOR PERSONAL SAMPLE
CWATE	WEIGHT FOR CHILDREN IN SAMPLE
CITYSIZE	SIZE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE

U7870-1.62-F



NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska–Lincoln
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588-0325
Telephone: (402) 472-3672

NASIS-87, #2

MAJORITY FAVOR HIGHER SALARIES FOR LEGISLATORS

Alan Booth
Department of Sociology

January 1988

Price: $.50

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

David R. Johnson and Alan Booth, 1987 Study Co-Directors

The findings in this report are based on data collected in the Twelfth Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). This survey is part of an on-going study of the quality of life in Nebraska conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

In the Fall of 1987, a representative sample of 1882 Nebraskans eighteen years of age or older living in households was interviewed by telephone. The respondents were selected using a random digit telephone sampling design. The interview averaged approximately 30 minutes and included questions about work, recreation, attitudes towards public services, taxes, and political and social issues. Other items included in the survey measured the quality of life in the state. For the entire sample, 95 out of 100 times the percentages computed from the items asked on the survey are likely to be accurate to within plus or minus 2.3 percent of the figure that would have been obtained if each adult in Nebraska had been surveyed. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

The data gathered by NASIS are used by a wide variety of state and local government agencies for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska and other colleges for research and training. No information identifying any respondent is released to any users and the strict confidentiality of individual respondents is rigidly enforced. While the final responsibility for the organisation and structure of the survey and for reports produced rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, public agencies and university departments play an integral part in planning the survey through an Advisory Committee. Public organisations interested in membership on the Advisory Committee should contact the NASIS Study Directors.

Funding for NASIS comes from the University of Nebraska, the Bureau of Sociological Research, and state and local agencies which buy items and data analysis from the survey.

The NASIS surveys are repeated each year to measure change in the quality of life in Nebraska. While there is a core of questions which is included every year, each survey has a large component of unique items which address specific topical areas. Additional details on the NASIS surveys or questions regarding the use of the survey data or cost of purchasing items on future surveys can be obtained by contacting Alan Booth or David R. Johnson, NASIS Study Directors, at the Bureau of Sociological Research or by sending for a copy of the 1988 NASIS Prospectus.

MAJORITY FAVOR HIGHER SALARIES FOR LEGISLATORS

Salaries for Legislators are a matter of increasing concern. Salaries are set by the constitution and have been at the same level ($4,800) since 1968. The last attempt (in 1982) to increase salaries through a referendum failed. Within the past few months, three senators have resigned, claiming that they could not serve and at the same time make a living. Low pay undoubtedly will be a consideration for others when they decide whether to run again. Some people argue that the low salary keeps capable individuals from running. Individuals with moderate income are particularly hard pressed to hold office and make ends meet. On the other hand, some argue that the fringe benefits of travel and per diem expenses are sufficient to make up for the low salaries.

To change salary levels, public support must be won. What does the public believe is an appropriate salary for legislators. To obtain current views on Legislator salaries, two questions were included on the 1987 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. During the months of October and November, a representative sample of 472 people were asked: "Salaries for state legislators are a topic of increasing concern. Each Legislator works full time for six months of each year. Do you feel the salary for six months of full time work should be $5,000 or less, $7,500, $10,000, $12,500, $15,000 or more than $15,000?"

There is little consensus on the issue. The most popular choices are $5,000, $7,500 and $10,000 as the data in Table 1 show. However, a majority (75%) favor a salary of $7,500 or more and half (50%) support a salary of $10,000 or more. Only 22% supported the current level, and 11% were uncertain on the matter.

TABLE 1

Percent of People Favoring Salary Categories

	Percent in Category	Percent When Uncertain Omitted	Cumulative Percent	Number of People
$5,000 or less	22%	25	100%	105
7,500	22	25	75	104
10,000	21	23	50	97
12,500	8	9	27	38
15,000	10	11	18	48
More than 15,000	6	7	7	26
Uncertain	11	-	-	54
Total	100%	100%		472

We checked to see if people who voted within the last two years view legislator compensation differently from non-voters and investigated whether people from different regions of the state had views at variance with one another. There were no differences on these matters.

A follow up question concerned fringe benefits. "Currently, a legislator's yearly salary is $4,800. Some people believe that the low salary keeps some good people from serving. Others believe the fringe benefits make up for the low salary. Do you believe the salary is too low to attract good people, or do you feel the fringe benefits make up for the low salary. As the data in Table 2 show, by a slim margin, more people believe the current salary is too low to attract good people (47%) than believe that the fringe benefits make up for the low salary (42%). Ten percent of the respondents were uncertain on this matter.

TABLE 2

Percent Who Believe Salary is Too Low Versus Those Who Think Fringe Benefits Make Up For Low Salary

	Percent in Category	Number of People
Salary too low to get good people	47%	224
Fringe benefits make up for salary	42	200
Uncertain	10	48
	---	---
Total	100%	472

We checked to see whether responses to this question differed by voter status and region of the state. Recent voters were much more likely to think salaries are too low than non-voters. As shown in Table 3, 52% of the voters thought that salaries were too low whereas 37% of the non-voters selected this option. Only 39% of those who voted in the last two years believed fringe benefits made up for the low salary in contrast to 50% of the non-voters who picked this option. There were no significant regional differences in the responses to this question.

Table 3

Beliefs About Legislator Salaries By Voter Status

	Percent in Category For	
	People Who Voted	People Who Did Not Vote
Salary too low to get good people	52%	37%
Fringe benefits make up for salary	39	50
Uncertain	9	13
	---	---
Total	100%	100%

The data indicate that voters might support a salary raise. It is also clear that in any efforts to increase legislative salaries, the matter of fringe benefits is going to need to be given attention. The amount legislators receive will need to be specified as will the cost of traveling to and from Lincoln and the cost of living in Lincoln. People are going to need to be convinced that fringe benefits do not make up for salary.

List of reports already released using data gathered in the 1987 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. These may be purchased at the indicated price from the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Report Number	Title
1	Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1987 NASIS. David R. Johnson. Price: $7.50.

u7870-1.63-F

NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska–Lincoln
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588-0325
Telephone: (402) 472-3672

NASIS-87, #3

MAJORITY FAVOR ALTERNATIVES TO DEATH PENALTY

Alan Booth
Department of Sociology

January 1988

Price: $1.00

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

David R. Johnson and Alan Booth, 1987 Study Co-Directors

The findings in this report are based on data collected in the Twelfth Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). This survey is part of an on-going study of the quality of life in Nebraska conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

In the Fall of 1987, a representative sample of 1882 Nebraskans eighteen years of age or older living in households was interviewed by telephone. The respondents were selected using a random digit telephone sampling design. The interview averaged approximately 30 minutes and included questions about work, recreation, attitudes towards public services, taxes, and political and social issues. Other items included in the survey measured the quality of life in the state. For the entire sample, 95 out of 100 times the percentages computed from the items asked on the survey are likely to be accurate to within plus or minus 2.3 percent of the figure that would have been obtained if each adult in Nebraska had been surveyed. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

The data gathered by NASIS are used by a wide variety of state and local government agencies for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska and other colleges for research and training. No information identifying any respondent is released to any users and the strict confidentiality of individual respondents is rigidly enforced. While the final responsibility for the organisation and structure of the survey and for reports produced rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, public agencies and university departments play an integral part in planning the survey through an Advisory Committee. Public organisations interested in membership on the Advisory Committee should contact the NASIS Study Directors.

Funding for NASIS comes from the University of Nebraska, the Bureau of Sociological Research, and state and local agencies which buy items and data analysis from the survey.

The NASIS surveys are repeated each year to measure change in the quality of life in Nebraska. While there is a core of questions which is included every year, each survey has a large component of unique items which address specific topical areas. Additional details on the NASIS surveys or questions regarding the use of the survey data or cost of purchasing items on future surveys can be obtained by contacting Alan Booth or David R. Johnson, NASIS Study Directors, at the Bureau of Sociological Research or by sending for a copy of the 1988 NASIS Prospectus.

MAJORITY OF NEBRASKANS FAVOR ALTERNATIVE TO DEATH PENALTY

INTRODUCTION

Nebraska statutes permit the death penalty, and there are 13 men currently on death row. Of the thirteen, eight have been on death row since the mid-1970's, and some may soon finish the course of their appeals. The last Nebraska execution occurred in 1959.

There have been many attempts in recent years to repeal the death penalty and to limit its imposition. Currently there is a bill pending before the legislature that would repeal the death penalty and replace it with a life sentence that requires the individual to serve 30 years before being eligible for parole. In light of interest in the death penalty, questions were included in the 1987 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey to gauge people's views on the matter.[1]

A representative sample of 469 adults were interviewed by phone in October and November. People were asked about their views on the death penalty, the strength of those views, when it should be imposed, alternatives to the death penalty they favored, and their understanding of their legislator's opinions on the matter.

RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

Overall Patterns

The overall pattern that emerged from the survey was a widespread but ambivalent support for the death penalty, coupled with a preference of a majority of Nebraskans for alternatives to the death penalty.

---

[1] While Amnesty International provided funds to include questions on NASIS, the design of the questions and the analysis was entirely under the supervision of NASIS staff.

Under the present set of laws, 68% favor the death penalty. Many of those favoring the death penalty, however, do not have strong feelings about it. When presented with an alternative consisting of a life sentence with no possibility of parole for a specified number of years and restitution to families of murder victims, the majority (58%) preferred an alternative. When asked how their senator's vote on a bill to repeal the death penalty would influence their vote for that individual, the majority (70%) said it would make no difference or that they would be more inclined to vote for the legislator.

Strength of Attitudes

Survey respondents were asked: "In general do you favor or oppose the death penalty?" Sixty-eight percent favored the death penalty, 22% opposed it, and 10% were uncertain. However, support for the death penalty among those who favored it was not intense. When those favoring the death penalty were asked: "Would you say you favor the death penalty very strongly, somewhat strongly, not very strongly?", only 44% said very strongly, another 50% said somewhat strongly, and the other 6% said not strongly. Thus, only 30% of everyone interviewed had strong views in favor of the death penalty. Another indication that the views are not firm was the response of those favoring the death penalty when asked whether they agree or disagree with the statement: "Although I support the death penalty, I wish we had a better way of stopping murderers." Only 14% disagreed with that statement.

Moreover, those who support the death penalty do not do so in every circumstance. Respondents were asked: "Now I want you to imagine that you are deciding the sentence for people who have been found guilty of first degree murder. In each case I want you to say how each factor I mention would affect your decision." A number of conditions were mentioned and for each one the individual was asked: "Tell me whether you would be more likely to impose the death penalty, be less likely to impose the death penalty, or feel that it wouldn't make any difference."

As the data in Table 1 show, a majority of Nebraskans were less likely to favor the death penalty when the defendant had a history of mental illness or was mentally retarded; when it was not clear that the defendant had been the one actually to pull the trigger; or when other equal participants in the crime had been allowed to plead to lesser charges. Many Nebraskans said they would be less likely to favor the death penalty if the defendant had been under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the crime; if the defendant had never before been convicted of a violent crime; or if the crime had begun as a robbery, in the course of which the defendant had panicked and shot. In murders involving sexual assaults and in murders with elderly or handicapped victims, Nebraskans were more likely to favor the death penalty.

Alternatives to the Death Penalty

Given the small number of people very strongly committed to the death penalty, the large number who would prefer some alternative, and the numbers who are less inclined to impose the death penalty in certain circumstances, it is informative to examine possible alternatives. Everyone in the sample was asked: "Some people have suggested alternatives to the death penalty. In some states it is possible to impose a life sentence with no possibility of parole for at least 25 years. Would you favor abolishing the death penalty if this were an alternative in Nebraska?" Forty percent favored this option. When the number of years before parole was increased to 30 (the legislation currently before the Nebraska Legislature), 46% preferred this alternative over the death penalty. When a program of restitution was added which required the prisoner to work for money that would go to families of murder victims and to serve a life sentence with at least 25 years before parole, 58% said they would favor abolishing the death penalty if this option were available. It is clear that the majority of those surveyed prefer alternatives to the death penalty when it means the individual is out of the community and is required to make restitution.

After asking about each death penalty alternative, respondents were asked to pick the one they would most like to see in existence.[2] As the data in Table 2 show, three percent preferred the 25 years without parole option, 19% preferred the 30 years without parole and 44% selected the 25 years without parole with restitution to the victims' families. Only one-third (34%) of Nebraskans indicated that none of these options were acceptable. A subsequent question indicated that, of those, nearly a third would favor a life sentence without any opportunity for parole. This means that only 21% would chose the death penalty over alternative sentences. The favored option was a combination of a sentence without parole option for 25 years and a program of restitution by the offender.

---

[2] Respondents were asked: "Which of these death penalty alternatives would you most like to see in existence: Life imprisonment with at least 25 years that would have to be served; Life imprisonment with at least 25 years that would have to be served combined with restitution; Life imprisonment with at least 30 years that would have to be served; None of these?"

Impact of Legislator's Votes

Finally, we were interested in whether people knew how their legislator had voted on a bill during the 1986 session that called for abolishing the death penalty and substituting a life sentence with no parole for 30 years. Ninety-five percent did not know how their senator had voted. We went on to ask: "If your senator voted to get rid of the death penalty and substitute a life sentence with no parole for 30 years, how would this affect your vote the next time the senator runs for election?" Fifty-one percent said it would make no difference. The rest were about equally divided, with 19% saying they would be more likely and 23% saying they would be less likely to vote for the senator. Seven percent were uncertain how it would influence their vote. In total, 70% said it would make no difference or that they would be more inclined to vote for their legislator in a re-election if s/he voted for the legislation now before the Legislature.

On all of the questions discussed above, people's opinions did not vary by whether they had voted in the last two years or by the area of the state in which they resided. All of the figures reported have a sampling error plus or minus 4.4%.

How Does Nebraska Compare With Other States

Surveys have been done in Georgia and nationally which ask similar questions. A comparison between the states indicates that Nebraska responses are similar to those found in a Georgia study and in a Gallup poll, as the data in Table 3 indicate. The differences in the three surveys are within sampling error so that they probably do not represent real differences. Georgia and Nebraska are quite similar in preferences for an alternative to the death penalty. The similarity in the studies lends credibility to all three studies.

Conclusion

While a majority of Nebraskans favor the death penalty, views are not intensely held. A majority indicated they would favor replacing the death penalty with the alternatives of a life sentence with at least 25 years to be served before parole, coupled with a program of restitution by the offender to families of murder victims.

Table 1.

Now I want you to imagine that you are deciding the sentence for people who have been found guilty of first degree murder. In each case I want you to say how each factor I mention would affect your decision.

Factor	Less Likely To Impose Death Penalty	More Likely To Impose Death Penalty	Would Not Affect Decision
This is the defendant's first violent offense.	50.1%	8.9%	41.0%
The defendant was under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the crime and did not know what s/he was doing.	40.9%	10.6%	48.4%
The defendant has a history of mental illness.	63.6%	7.8%	28.6%
The defendant was involved in the crime, but it is not clear that he (or she) was the one who actually pulled the trigger.	78.4%	3.1%	18.4%
There were other people equally involved in the crime, but they were allowed to plead to lesser charges.	52.9%	4.8%	42.3%
The murder involved a sexual assault.	8.7%	62.6%	28.7%
The victim was elderly or physically handicapped.	8.4%	60.0%	31.6%
The defendant had no intention of committing a murder, but in the course of committing a robbery, panicked.	45.4%	13.3%	41.3%
The defendant is mentally retarded.	66.1%	10.8%	23.1%

Table 2.

Which of These Death Penalty Alternatives Would you Most Like to See in Existence?

	Percent In Category	Percent When Uncertain Omitted	Number of People
Life: 25 Years Before Parole Considered	3 %	3 %	12
Life: 25 Years Before Parole and Restitution	43	44	203
Life: 30 Years Before Parole Considered	19	19	89
None of These*	33	34	155
Uncertain	2	--	10
	-----	-----	---
	100 %	100%	469

*Nearly one-third of those selecting "None" favored a life sentence without opportunity for parole.

Table 3.

Comparison of Nebraska Responses With Georgia and the Nation

In general, do you favor or oppose the death penalty?*

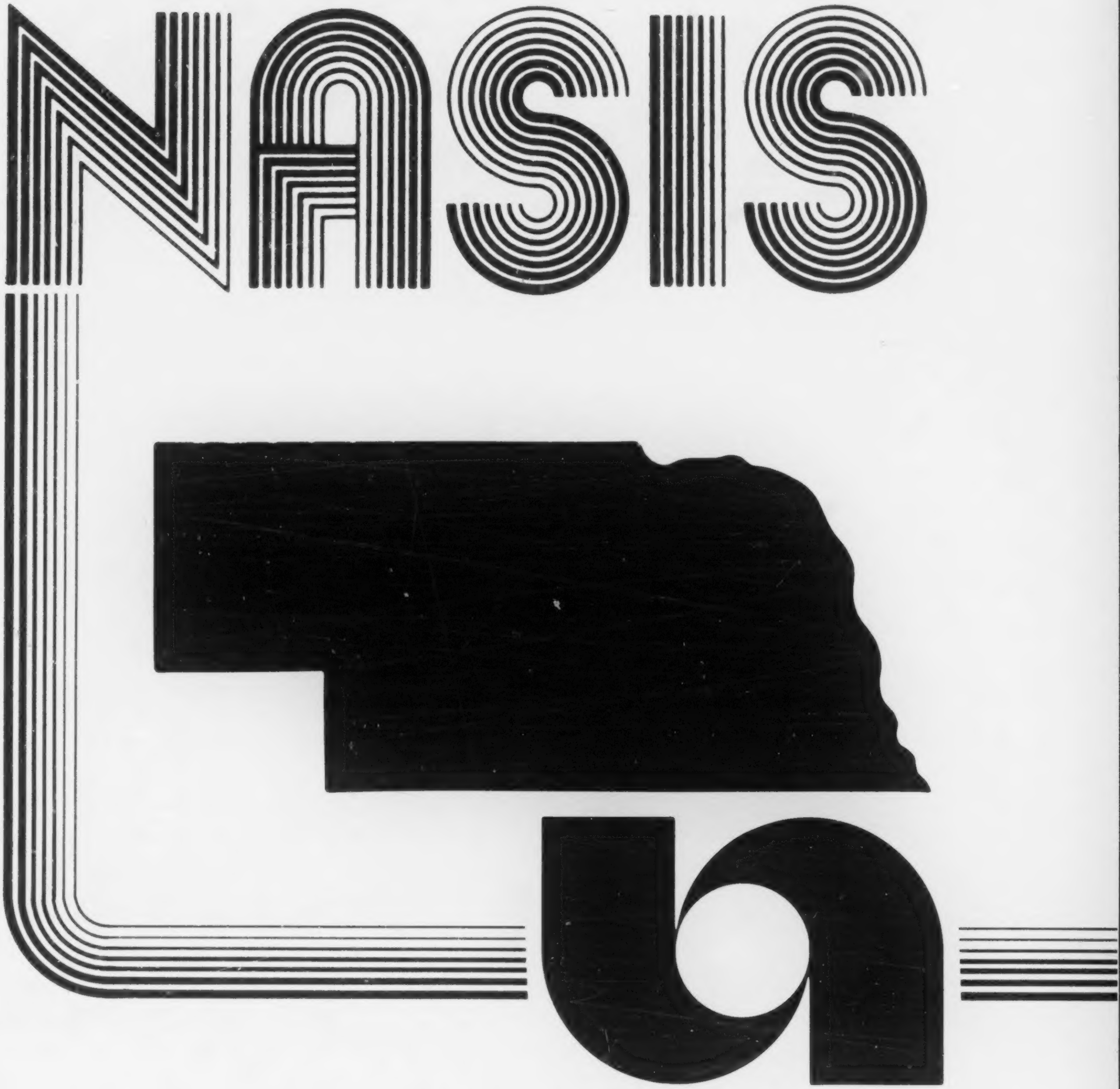
	Nebraska	Georgia	Nation
Favor	68 %	66 %	70 %
Oppose	22	23	22
Don't Know	10	11	8
	100 %	100 %	100 %
Life Sentence: 25 Years Before Parole Considered	40 %	42 %	--
Life Sentence: 25 Years and Restitution	58 %	52 %	--

*Gallup wording slightly different: "Do you favor or oppose the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"

List of reports already released using data gathered in the 1987 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. These may be purchased at the indicated price from the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Report Number	Title
1	Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1987 NASIS. David R. Johnson. Price: $7.50.
2	Majority Favor Higher Salaries For Legislators. Alan Booth. Price: $ .50.

U7870-1 64-F



NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska–Lincoln
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588-0325
Telephone: (402) 472-3672

NASIS-87, #4

SUPPORT CONCEPT OF LIVING WILLS

Alan Booth
Department of Sociology

February 1988

Price: $ .50

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

David R. Johnson and Alan Booth, 1987 Study Co-Directors

The findings in this report are based on data collected in the Twelfth Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). This survey is part of an on-going study of the quality of life in Nebraska conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

In the Fall of 1987, a representative sample of 1882 Nebraskans eighteen years of age or older living in households was interviewed by telephone. The respondents were selected using a random digit telephone sampling design. The interview averaged approximately 30 minutes and included questions about work, recreation, attitudes towards public services, taxes, and political and social issues. Other items included in the survey measured the quality of life in the state. For the entire sample, 95 out of 100 times the percentages computed from the items asked on the survey are likely to be accurate to within plus or minus 2.3 percent of the figure that would have been obtained if each adult in Nebraska had been surveyed. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

The data gathered by NASIS are used by a wide variety of state and local government agencies for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska and other colleges for research and training. No information identifying any respondent is released to any users and the strict confidentiality of individual respondents is rigidly enforced. While the final responsibility for the organisation and structure of the survey and for reports produced rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, public agencies and university departments play an integral part in planning the survey through an Advisory Committee. Public organisations interested in membership on the Advisory Committee should contact the NASIS Study Directors.

Funding for NASIS comes from the University of Nebraska, the Bureau of Sociological Research, and state and local agencies which buy items and data analysis from the survey.

The NASIS surveys are repeated each year to measure change in the quality of life in Nebraska. While there is a core of questions which is included every year, each survey has a large component of unique items which address specific topical areas. Additional details on the NASIS surveys or questions regarding the use of the survey data or cost of purchasing items on future surveys can be obtained by contacting Alan Booth or David R. Johnson, NASIS Study Directors, at the Bureau of Sociological Research or by sending for a copy of the 1988 NASIS Prospectus.

NEBRASKANS STRONGLY SUPPORT CONCEPT OF LIVING WILLS

Living wills have been a topic of concern for a number of years. A number of states (38) have laws that permit people to sign statements that instruct physicians not to use extreme measures to keep them alive when they are terminally ill. Bills making living wills legal have been before the Nebraska Legislature for the last four years. This year the Legislature will be considering LB88, which is similar to bills that have been adopted by other states. Given the interest in such legislation, a question about living wills was included on the most recent Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey.

In October and November of 1987, 467 people were asked: "Some states permit people to sign living wills that instruct physicians not to use extreme measures to keep them alive when they are terminally ill. Supporters say terminally ill people should not be made to endure excessive pain and suffering. Opponents of living wills say such laws could encourage mercy killings, perhaps of people who wish to continue to live. Do you favor or oppose legislation that would make living wills legal?" As the data in Table 1 show, a significant majority (75%) favor living wills. Eighteen percent oppose them and 7% are uncertain.

Table 1. Percent Who Favor or Oppose Living Wills

	Percent	Number in Category
Favor	75	352
Oppose	18	83
Uncertain	7	32
	---	---
Total	100	467

We checked to see if responses differed by the sex of the respondent, marital status, whether they had voted in the last two years, the size of the community in which they lived, and their health. There were no differences.

We also checked on religious affiliation and age and found modest differences. Catholics were less likely to favor living wills than were people with other religious affiliations. Seventy-four percent of Catholics favored living will legislation whereas 83 percent of people with other affiliations did so. Also, people 50 and over were less likely to favor such legislation (73%) than were those 49 and under (85%). We checked to see if those 50 and over whose health was fair or poor favored it less than those whose health was good or excellent. Health did not make a difference.

In short, there is significant public support for living will legislation. While those 50 and over and Catholics were less likely to favor living will legislation, even in these groups a majority favored the concept.

List of reports already released using data gathered in the 1987 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. These may be purchased at the indicated price from the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Report Number	Title
1	1987 NASIS Methodology Report: Study Design, Instruments, and Forms. David R. Johnson. Price: $7.50.
2	Majority Favor Higher Salaries For Legislators. Alan Booth. Price: $ .50.
3	Majority Favor Alternatives to Death Penalty. Alan Booth. Price: $1.00.

U7870-1.65-F

NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska–Lincoln
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588-0325
Telephone: (402) 472-3672

NASIS-87, #5

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL
SITE REGULATION

Alan Booth
Department of Sociology

February 1988

Price: $ .50

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

David R. Johnson and Alan Booth, 1987 Study Co-Directors

The findings in this report are based on data collected in the Twelfth Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). This survey is part of an on-going study of the quality of life in Nebraska conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

In the Fall of 1987, a representative sample of 1882 Nebraskans eighteen years of age or older living in households was interviewed by telephone. The respondents were selected using a random digit telephone sampling design. The interview averaged approximately 30 minutes and included questions about work, recreation, attitudes towards public services, taxes, and political and social issues. Other items included in the survey measured the quality of life in the state. For the entire sample, 95 out of 100 times the percentages computed from the items asked on the survey are likely to be accurate to within plus or minus 2.3 percent of the figure that would have been obtained if each adult in Nebraska had been surveyed. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

The data gathered by NASIS are used by a wide variety of state and local government agencies for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska and other colleges for research and training. No information identifying any respondent is released to any users and the strict confidentiality of individual respondents is rigidly enforced. While the final responsibility for the organisation and structure of the survey and for reports produced rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, public agencies and university departments play an integral part in planning the survey through an Advisory Committee. Public organisations interested in membership on the Advisory Committee should contact the NASIS Study Directors.

Funding for NASIS comes from the University of Nebraska, the Bureau of Sociological Research, and state and local agencies which buy items and data analysis from the survey.

The NASIS surveys are repeated each year to measure change in the quality of life in Nebraska. While there is a core of questions which is included every year, each survey has a large component of unique items which address specific topical areas. Additional details on the NASIS surveys or questions regarding the use of the survey data or cost of purchasing items on future surveys can be obtained by contacting Alan Booth or David R. Johnson, NASIS Study Directors, at the Bureau of Sociological Research or by sending for a copy of the 1988 NASIS Prospectus.

NEBRASKANS OVERWHELMINGLY FAVOR SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITE REGULATION

With newspaper reports of landfills contaminating underground water supplies in Nebraska, there is concern about their operation. Last year the Legislature authorized the Department of Environmental Control to survey the solid waste disposal sites in the state. While the larger landfills are regulated, there are approximately 360 unlicensed and uninspected landfills in the state. They are not regulated because of 1972 legislation that exempts smaller communities (5,000 population or less) from the regulations. Given the concern that people have that landfills might endanger water supplies and public health, questions on this topic were included in the most recent Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey.

In October and November of 1987, a representative sample of 469 people were asked: "Every community uses some kind of dump or landfill to get rid of waste. Some of these dumps are polluting the underground water supply. Would you favor or oppose state wide license and inspection to prevent water contamination.?" As the data in Table 1 show, most (94%) favor regulation, and 4% are opposed. Only 2% are undecided about the matter.

Table 1. Percent Who Favor or Oppose Landfill License and Inspection

	Percent	Number in Category
Favor	94	441
Oppose	4	21
Uncertain	2	7
	---	---
Total	100	469

We checked to see if responses differed by the size of the community in which the individual resided, whether or not they voted within the last two years, and the amount of formal schooling they had obtained. There were no differences.

Because operating and constructing landfills so they do not pollute the water supply must be financed, the question was asked: "To keep landfills from polluting the ground water, some communities are raising taxes while other are charging a users fee. Do you favor raising the taxes or charging a fee for each use to pay for safe dumps?" It is clear people do not want to raise taxes, but prefer instead to rely on user fees to pay for safe landfills. Ninety two percent preferred user fees and only 8 percent thought taxes should cover the costs of safe landfills.

Whether more people would chose the tax option if they knew of the problems associated with user fees (such as making use of unregulated landfills) is unknown. More research is needed to further understand preferences for funding landfill operation.

List of reports already released using data gathered in the 1987 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. These may be purchased at the indicated price from the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Report Number	Title
1	1987 NASIS Methodology Report: Study Design, Instruments, and Forms. David R. Johnson. Price: $7.50.
2	Majority Favor Higher Salaries For Legislators. Alan Booth. Price: $ .50.
3	Majority Favor Alternatives to Death Penalty. Alan Booth. Price: $1.00.
4	Support Concept of Living Wills. Alan Booth. Price: $ .50.

U7870-1.66-F

NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska–Lincoln
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588-0325
Telephone: (402) 472-3672

NASIS-87, #6

SURROGATE MOTHERING

Alan Booth
Department of Sociology

February 1988

Price: $ .75

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

David R. Johnson and Alan Booth, 1987 Study Co-Directors

The findings in this report are based on data collected in the Twelfth Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). This survey is part of an on-going study of the quality of life in Nebraska conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

In the Fall of 1987, a representative sample of 1882 Nebraskans eighteen years of age or older living in households was interviewed by telephone. The respondents were selected using a random digit telephone sampling design. The interview averaged approximately 30 minutes and included questions about work, recreation, attitudes towards public services, taxes, and political and social issues. Other items included in the survey measured the quality of life in the state. For the entire sample, 95 out of 100 times the percentages computed from the items asked on the survey are likely to be accurate to within plus or minus 2.3 percent of the figure that would have been obtained if each adult in Nebraska had been surveyed. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

The data gathered by NASIS are used by a wide variety of state and local government agencies for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska and other colleges for research and training. No information identifying any respondent is released to any users and the strict confidentiality of individual respondents is rigidly enforced. While the final responsibility for the organisation and structure of the survey and for reports produced rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, public agencies and university departments play an integral part in planning the survey through an Advisory Committee. Public organisations interested in membership on the Advisory Committee should contact the NASIS Study Directors.

Funding for NASIS comes from the University of Nebraska, the Bureau of Sociological Research, and state and local agencies which buy items and data analysis from the survey.

The NASIS surveys are repeated each year to measure change in the quality of life in Nebraska. While there is a core of questions which is included every year, each survey has a large component of unique items which address specific topical areas. Additional details on the NASIS surveys or questions regarding the use of the survey data or cost of purchasing items on future surveys can be obtained by contacting Alan Booth or David R. Johnson, NASIS Study Directors, at the Bureau of Sociological Research or by sending for a copy of the 1988 NASIS Prospectus.

SURROGATE MOTHERING OPPOSED BY MAJORITY OF NEBRASKANS

When couples are unable to have children of their own, some couples chose to adopt. Others remain childless. With modern technology a number of other options have become available, including surrogate mothering. Couples contract with a woman to bear them a chil using the husband's sperm. In return for a fee, the woman gives up rights to the child. Surrogate mothering has become an option fo those who are intent on having a child who is biologically related t themselves.

Several controversies have arisen over surrogate parenting. Som believe that the intrusion of technology on a natural function is morally wrong. Feminists believe that since most of the women who bea children on contract are of modest means, surrogate mothering i exploiting disadvantaged women. In a few cases (less than 1% accordin to one authority) surrogate mothers decide to keep the child and cour battles emerge over custody.

To deal with this issue, the Nebraska legislature just passed bill (LB674) which declares that surrogate parenting contracts ar void and unenforceable. This means that, when a surrogate mothe decides to keep the child, the court won't intervene to enforce th original contract. However, no legislation is on the books or proposed that makes surrogate mothering legal or illegal.

A question on surrogate mothering was including in the 198 Nebraska Social Indicators Survey. During the months of October an November a representative sample of people were asked: "In som states, couples who want children but are unable to have them hav contracted with another women to bear them a child. Typically the husband's sperm is donated. In return for a fee, the woman turns the child over to the parents and gives up all rights to the child. Would you favor or oppose laws that would make this legal in Nebraska?"

As the data in Table 1 show, a majority oppose enabling legislation. Thirty-two percent favor such legislation, 61% oppose it and 7% are undecided on the matter.

Table 1. Percent Who Favor or Oppose Legalizing Surrogate Parenting

	Percent	Number in Category
Favor	32	149
Oppose	61	283
Uncertain	7	35
	---	---
Total	100	466

Men and women did not differ in their views, nor did voters and non-voters, or the major religious denominations. On the other hand young persons, parents and urban residents favored enabling legislation more than older individuals, non-parents and small town and rural residents.

As the data in Table 2 show, half of those in their childbearing years (under 35 years of age) favored enabling legislation

Table 2. Percent who Favor or Oppose Surrogate Parenting by Age

	Age				
	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Favor	49	53	35%	22%	11%
Oppose	51	47	65	78	89
	---	---	---	---	---
	100	100	100	100	100

It is clear that generation plays a very important role in peoples' views about surrogate mothering. Younger persons who grew up with the technology and who themselves may be unable to have a child or know someone in such circumstances appear more sympathetic to the idea. Even in the younger generations, however, more than one half have doubts about the practice.

Parents with dependent children in the home are less likely to oppose surrogate mothering (60%) than non-parents (70%). Those in communities with a population of 10,000 or more are less opposed (57%) than people in rural areas (75%). The parental status and rural-urban differences largely reflect the generational differences. Parents are younger as are urban residents.

While the law does not stand in the way of people who contract with surrogate mothers, neither will it deal with breaches of surrogate mother contracts. Public opinion does not favor enabling legislation at this time. As more generations become familiar with surrogate parenting, the data would suggest that the practice will become more widely accepted.

List of reports already released using data gathered in the 1987 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. These may be purchased at the indicated price from the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Report Number	Title
1	1987 NASIS Methodology Report: Study Design, Instruments, and Forms. David R. Johnson. Price: $7.50.
2	Majority Favor Higher Salaries For Legislators. Alan Booth. Price: $ .50.
3	Majority Favor Alternatives to Death Penalty. Alan Booth. Price: $1.00.
4	Support Concept of Living Wills. Alan Booth. Price: $ .50.
5	Solid Waste Disposal Site Regulation. Alan Booth. Price: $ .50.

U7870-1.67-F

NASIS

NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska–Lincoln
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588-0325
Telephone: (402) 472-3672

NASIS-87, #7

HIGH SCHOOL PREGNANCY PREVENTION CLINICS

Alan Booth
Department of Sociology

February 1988

Price: $ .50

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

David R. Johnson and Alan Booth, 1987 Study Co-Directors

The findings in this report are based on data collected in the Twelfth Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). This survey is part of an on-going study of the quality of life in Nebraska conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

In the Fall of 1987, a representative sample of 1882 Nebraskans eighteen years of age or older living in households was interviewed by telephone. The respondents were selected using a random digit telephone sampling design. The interview averaged approximately 30 minutes and included questions about work, recreation, attitudes towards public services, taxes, and political and social issues. Other items included in the survey measured the quality of life in the state. For the entire sample, 95 out of 100 times the percentages computed from the items asked on the survey are likely to be accurate to within plus or minus 2.3 percent of the figure that would have been obtained if each adult in Nebraska had been surveyed. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

The data gathered by NASIS are used by a wide variety of state and local government agencies for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska and other colleges for research and training. No information identifying any respondent is released to any users and the strict confidentiality of individual respondents is rigidly enforced. While the final responsibility for the organisation and structure of the survey and for reports produced rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, public agencies and university departments play an integral part in planning the survey through an Advisory Committee. Public organisations interested in membership on the Advisory Committee should contact the NASIS Study Directors.

Funding for NASIS comes from the University of Nebraska, the Bureau of Sociological Research, and state and local agencies which buy items and data analysis from the survey.

The NASIS surveys are repeated each year to measure change in the quality of life in Nebraska. While there is a core of questions which is included every year, each survey has a large component of unique items which address specific topical areas. Additional details on the NASIS surveys or questions regarding the use of the survey data or cost of purchasing items on future surveys can be obtained by contacting Alan Booth or David R. Johnson, NASIS Study Directors, at the Bureau of Sociological Research or by sending for a copy of the 1988 NASIS Prospectus.

NEBRASKANS FAVOR HIGH SCHOOL PREGNANCY PREVENTION CLINICS

It is estimated that 1 out of 10 births in the state are to teenage mothers. A bill to deal with this problem was introduced in the 1988 session. While it failed because those on both sides of the abortion issue believed the bill was not in their best interests, the legislation represented a recognition of the problem in the state. The legislation was designed to provide information on pregnancies to teenagers through the high schools.

To assess the extent to which there is public support for the proposal, a question was included in the 1987 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. In October and November of this year, 468 people were asked: "To help prevent teenage pregnancies, some people are proposing health clinics located in the high schools which would provide information on preventing pregnancies. Would you favor or oppose establishing such clinics in the high schools?

As the data in Table 1 shows, the majority of Nebraskans (69%) are in favor of the proposal, 28% are against it, and 3% are undecided.

Table 1. Percent Who Favor or Oppose Pregnancy Prevention Programs

	Percent	Number in Category
Favor	69	322
Oppose	28	132
Uncertain	3	13
	---	---
Total	100	468

We checked to see whether people's views differed by religiou affiliation, parental status, whether the respondent had voted withi the last two years, sex of the respondent, region and community size. There were no differences except with respect to community size. Those residing in communities with population of 10,000 or mor favored clinics more (77%) than persons in smaller communities (66% and in rural areas (61%).

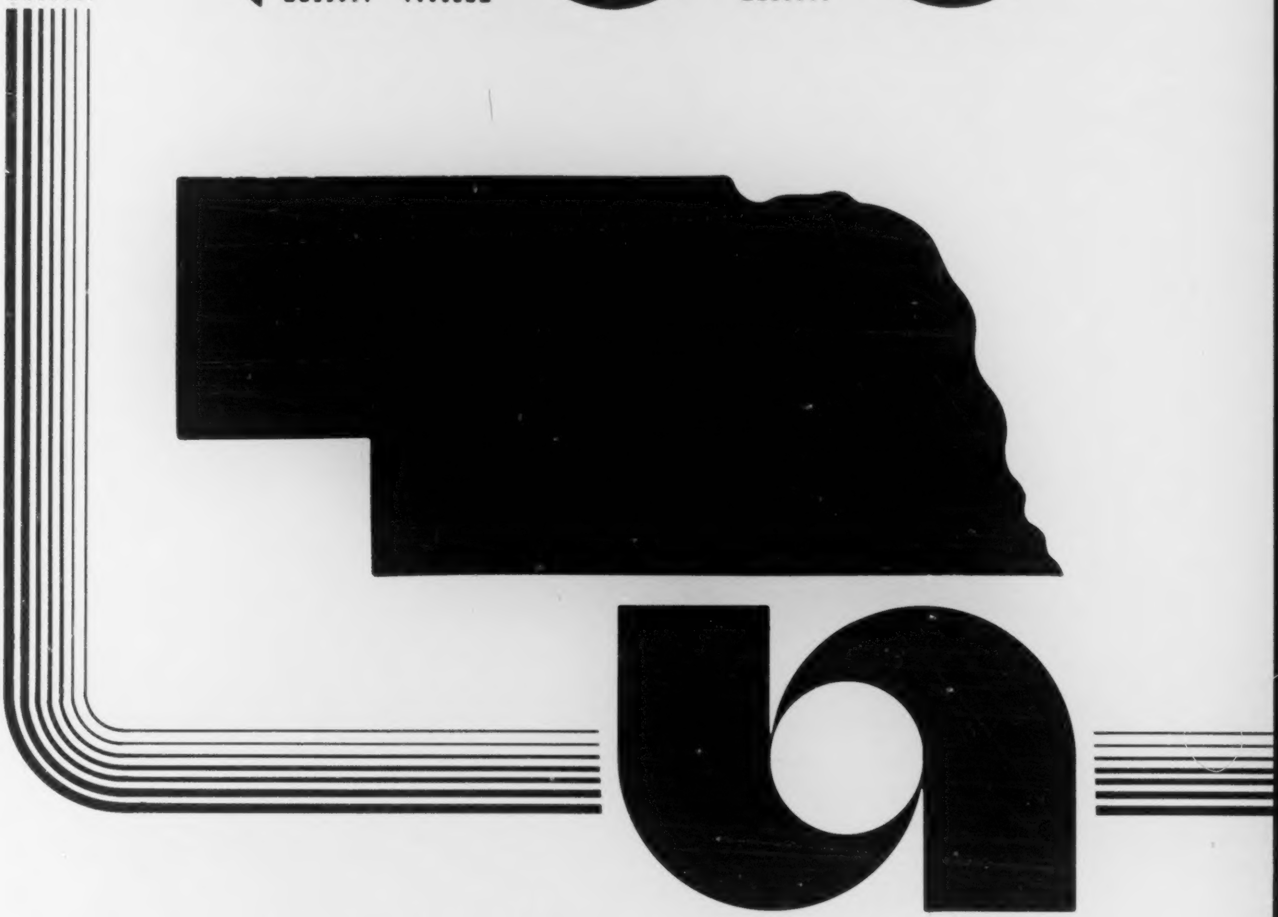
Given the magnitude of the problem, there is strong support fo establishing programs in the high schools that provide information o pregnancy prevention.

List of reports already released using data gathered in the 1987 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. These may be purchased at the indicated price from the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Report Number	Title
1	1987 NASIS Methodology Report: Study Design, Instruments, and Forms. David R. Johnson. Price: $7.50.
2	Majority Favor Higher Salaries For Legislators. Alan Booth. Price: $ .50.
3	Majority Favor Alternatives to Death Penalty. Alan Booth. Price: $1.00.
4	Support Concept of Living Wills. Alan Booth. Price: $ .50.
5	Solid Waste Disposal Site Regulation. Alan Booth. Price: $ .50.
6	Surrogate Mothering. Alan Booth. Price: $ .50.

UTP70-1 68-F

NASIS



NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska–Lincoln
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588-0325
Telephone: (402) 472-3672

NASIS-87, #8

NEBRASKANS FAVOR TAX INCREASES FOR THEIR FAVORITE PROGRAMS

Alan Booth
Department of Sociology

April 1988

Price: $1.00

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

David R. Johnson and Alan Booth, 1987 Study Co-Directors

The findings in this report are based on data collected in the Twelfth Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). This survey is part of an on-going study of the quality of life in Nebraska conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

In the Fall of 1987, a representative sample of 1882 Nebraskans eighteen years of age or older living in households was interviewed by telephone. The respondents were selected using a random digit telephone sampling design. The interview averaged approximately 30 minutes and included questions about work, recreation, attitudes towards public services, taxes, and political and social issues. Other items included in the survey measured the quality of life in the state. For the entire sample, 95 out of 100 times the percentages computed from the items asked on the survey are likely to be accurate to within plus or minus 2.3 percent of the figure that would have been obtained if each adult in Nebraska had been surveyed. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

The data gathered by NASIS are used by a wide variety of state and local government agencies for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska and other colleges for research and training. No information identifying any respondent is released to any users and the strict confidentiality of individual respondents is rigidly enforced. While the final responsibility for the organisation and structure of the survey and for reports produced rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, public agencies and university departments play an integral part in planning the survey through an Advisory Committee. Public organisations interested in membership on the Advisory Committee should contact the NASIS Study Directors.

Funding for NASIS comes from the University of Nebraska, the Bureau of Sociological Research, and state and local agencies which buy items and data analysis from the survey.

The NASIS surveys are repeated each year to measure change in the quality of life in Nebraska. While there is a core of questions which is included every year, each survey has a large component of unique items which address specific topical areas. Additional details on the NASIS surveys or questions regarding the use of the survey data or cost of purchasing items on future surveys can be obtained by contacting Alan Booth or David R. Johnson, NASIS Study Directors, at the Bureau of Sociological Research or by sending for a copy of the 1988 NASIS Prospectus.

NEBRASKANS FAVOR TAX INCREASES FOR THEIR FAVORITE PROGRAMS

Each year state senators go through the difficult process of allocating limited funds to a wide range of programs. The job is not easy and each senator has to take into account a great number of things in arriving at a balanced judgement.

As part of the Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey, we decided to ask our respondents to take on a similar task. With the help and advice of staff in the Legislative Research Office and the Legislative Budget Office we were able to translate the complex structure of the Nebraska state government into 20 program categories that would be understandable to the person not deeply familiar with its organization. Certain agencies had to be combined with others and some very small programs left out so as not to exhaust the respondent's patience with too many programs. The programs were presented in a different random order to each of the 467 respondents so that no one program had the advantage of being presented first.

We started the series of questions with the following question: "Every year, our legislators are faced with the problem of allocating the state budget. We would like to get your opinion on how our state budget should be allocated. I'm going to name several expenditure categories, and for each one, I'd like you to tell me whether you think the amount allocated should be increased, decreased, or kept the same." The list of programs is presented in Table 1 with the percentage suggesting increase, decrease, or keep the same. The small number of people who were uncertain is indicated in the right hand column.

Most (94%) wanted to increase the allocation in one or more areas. The average number of areas they wished to increase was 7, with most people selecting between 3 and 11. There were very few areas, however, for which the majority of people wanted to increase the allocation. These are services for the elderly, programs for the handicapped (physical, mental, deaf and blind), the public elementary and secondary schools, and treatment of drug and alcohol abuse. Agriculture programs and services for the mentally retarded had increases advocated by just less than half the sample. Programs who had the fewest advocates for increased support were the state patrol and law enforcement agencies, prison and corrections, the National Guard, parks and recreation, garbage and waste disposal, library, historical society, NETV, Arts Council and the administration of state government (legislature, governor's office, treasurer, supreme court and attorney general).

A decade ago NASIS contained a similar question covering only eight program areas ("More for Less: Nebraskans and State Government Programs". 1978. Alan Booth and Susan Welch NASIS report # 1). Then as now, a majority wanted to expand programs. While not strictly comparable, it would appear that between 1978 and 1987 the public schools and services for the elderly gained support, drug programs and crime prevention lost support, and agriculture and water conservation remained about the same.

Slightly more than half (54%) wanted to cut one or more areas. The average was two areas, with most people selecting between one and three areas. There were no programs for which a majority wanted to cut allocations. State government administration was targeted most often, with thirty percent suggesting cutting the allocation. The only other areas mentioned by any significant numbers of people were social services (15%), parks and recreation (12%), National Guard (12%) and corrections and prison (12%). For most areas people wanted to keep the same level of funding. These findings are consistent with the 1978 study.

This suggests a strong awareness of the need for state programs and probably a fairly high level of satisfaction with the services provided. The service components of state government have more support than the administrative sector. We checked to see if there were any systematic differences by voter status and region. The only one of note is that the central, southeast and Omaha areas were above average in their support for an increase in the allocation to the University.

For those who wanted to increase the allocation, we asked: "Are you willing to have your taxes increased by $2.00 per year to support more allocation for _____?" The results, shown in Table 2 indicate that the vast majority of those wanting to increase the allocation were willing to raise taxes to achieve that end. This finding is consistent with a 1983 NASIS which showed 51 percent of the citizens were will increase taxes for program expansion ("Nebraskans Attitudes on Taxing and Spending: An Examination of the 'More for Less' Paradox." 1983. Susan Welch. NASIS report #3).

However, when that is translated into the percent of the total sample willing to raise taxes, only programs for the elderly have the support of the majority (55%). However, support for public schools (48%) and the handicapped come close (49%).

Sometimes tax increases are not possible. We wanted to know whether those wanting to increase the allocation for programs would be willing to take money from other programs to do so. Respondents were asked: "Suppose a tax increase is not possible and there is no extra money in the state budget so you would have to take money from other programs. Would you still want to increase spending?" Forty-six percent were willing to cut other areas, 43% were not and 11% were uncertain. There seems to be modest support for cutting some programs to enhance others, but not a clear majority. People seem to be reluctant to make hard decisions, even in areas thought to be important needs.

We asked those who said they were willing to make cuts: "From what program would you first take funds to enable increases in those areas you indicated should be increased?" Then we asked: "From what other program would you take funds to enable increases in those areas you indicated should be increased?" The percentage indicating each program would be either their first or second choice is shown in Table 3. In general they are the programs most likely to be selected for cuts (or no increase) in the first question on allocating resources. Those are government administration, National Guard, parks and recreation, social services, library, Historical Society, NETV, Arts Council, corrections and the prison.

Finally, those individuals who indicated they wished to cut one or more areas were asked: "You indicated that allocations should be decreased for some categories. Are you willing to reallocate the money to another area or would you rather lower taxes?" Fifty-two percent indicated they wanted to reallocate the funds, 42% said they wanted to lower taxes, 3% wanted to do both, and 3% were uncertain. Those who want to cut programs in order to lower taxes only represents 25% of the entire sample.

CONCLUSIONS

It would seem the mood of Nebraskans is not to cut taxes, but to continue to improve many areas of state government.

This research raises as many questions as it answers. Do citizens have a good grasp of how much money is spent in each area? If they did, would they change the areas they wish to expand or cut? Would they be interested in expanding public school spending if they knew it constitutes approximately 20 percent of the budget? Or would they be willing to advocate cuts in the State Patrol if they knew that this service consumes only 2 percent of the budget, or the National Guard, Parks and Recreation, and the Library which each comprise less than 1 percent of the budget? Would it make a difference if they knew that government administration takes only 7% of their tax dollar?

How strong are their preferences to increase services? If we asked about a $50 increase in taxes, how many would be willing to finance the increases they propose? While the answers to these questions are important to understanding public opinion about programs and spending, the finding from this study would suggest a generally positive view to program expansion in certain areas.

Table 1. Percent Who Want to Increase, Decrease, or Keep the Allocation the Same for each Program Category

	Percent				Number
	Increase	Decrease	Keep Same	Total	Uncertain
Public Elementary and Secondary Schools	53	1	46	100%	15
Community & Technical Colleges	35	4	61	100%	38
University of Nebraska	39	6	55	100%	40
State Colleges	39	3	58	100%	34
Social Services such as Medicaid, Aid to Dependent Children and Food Programs	37	15	48	100%	26
Services for the Elderly	62	1	37	100%	15
Services for the Handicapped--Physical, mental, deaf and blind	58	1	41	100%	24
Mental Health Services	42	2	56	100%	35
Treatment of Drug and Alcohol Abuse	53	4	43	100%	23
Mental retardation	46	2	52	100%	38
State patrol and enforcement agencies	26	5	69	100%	19
Prison and corrections	21	12	67	100%	60
National Guard	15	12	73	100%	50
Parks and recreation	16	11	73	100%	21
Streets and highways	37	4	59	100%	8
Agriculture	49	6	45	100%	26
Conservation of water resources	42	6	52	100%	35
Garbage and waste disposal	13	9	78	100%	40
Library, Historical society NETV and Arts Council	21	8	71	100%	29
Administration of state government--legislature governor's office, treasurer supreme court, attorney general and so on.	6	30	64	100%	22

Table 2. Percent willing to increase allocation who are also willing to raise taxes

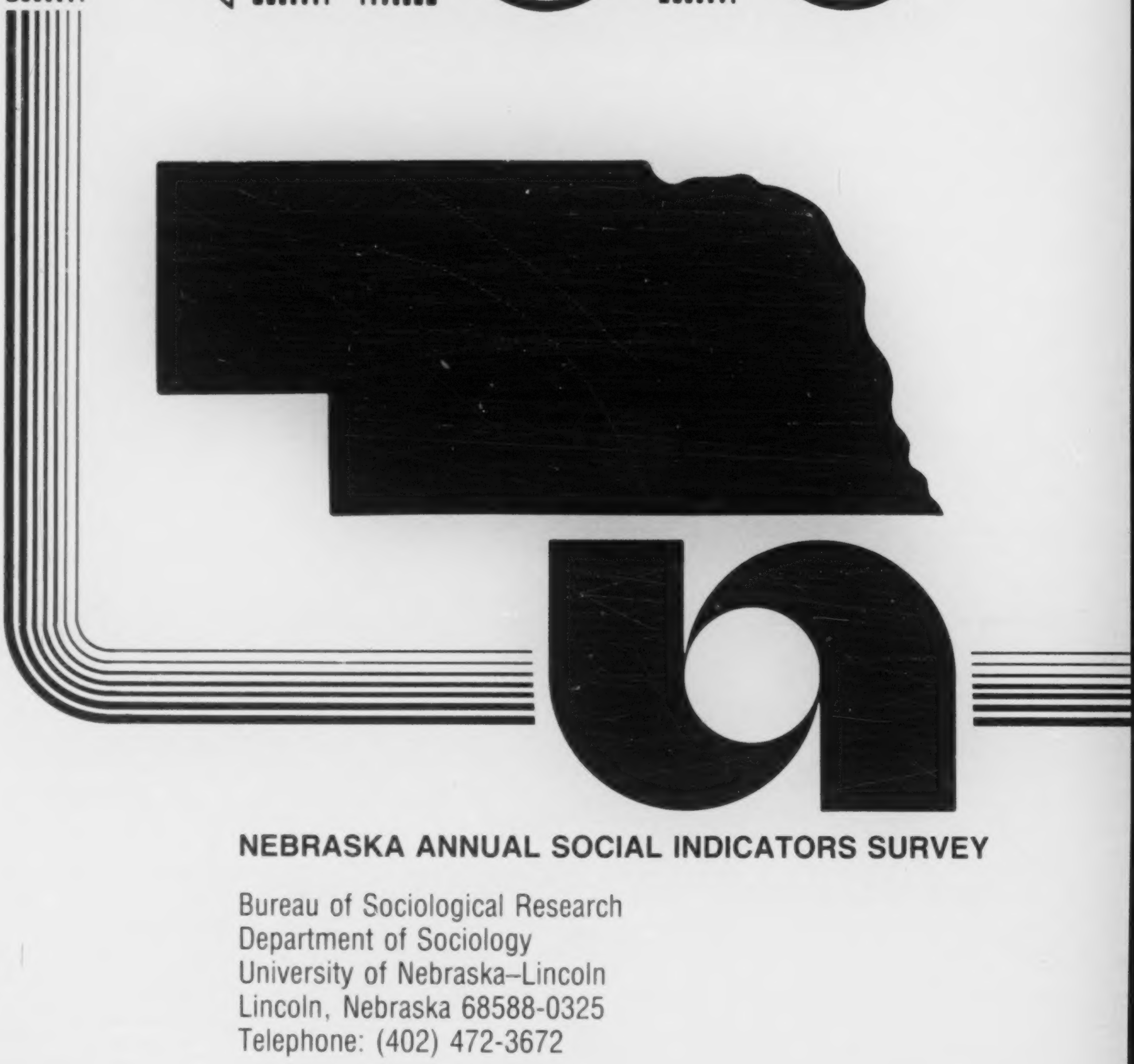
	Percent Willing to Raise Taxes	Percent of Total Who Are Willing to Raise Taxes
Public Elementary and Secondary Schools	91	48
Community & Technical Colleges	91	30
University of Nebraska	88	30
State Colleges	85	31
Social Services such as Medicaid, Aid to Dependent Children and Food Programs	81	28
Services for the Elderly	90	55
Services for the Handicapped--Physical, mental, deaf and blind	88	49
Mental Health Services	85	34
Treatment of Drug and Alcohol Abuse	82	42
Mental retardation	86	37
State patrol and enforcement agencies	85	21
Prison and corrections	76	14
National Guard	71	9
Parks and recreation	84	13
Streets and highways	79	29
Agriculture	84	39
Conservation of water resources	83	32
Garbage and waste disposal	72	8
Library, Historical society NETV and Arts Council	75	15
Administration of state government--legislature governor's office, treasurer supreme court, attorney general and so on.	68	4

Table 3. Percentage of People Selecting Area for Cut

	Percent Selecting for Cut
Public Elementary and Secondary Schools	< 1
Community & Technical Colleges	7
University of Nebraska	8
State Colleges	7
Social Services such as Medicaid, Aid to Dependent Children and Food Programs	13
Services for the Elderly	0
Services for the Handicapped--Physical, mental, deaf and blind	1
Mental Health Services	2
Treatment of Drug and Alcohol Abuse	4
Mental retardation	3
State patrol and enforcement agencies	9
Prison and corrections	12
National Guard	21
Parks and recreation	18
Streets and highways	9
Agriculture	2
Conservation of water resources	6
Garbage and waste disposal	10
Library, Historical society NETV and Arts Council	13
Administration of state government--legislature governor's office, treasurer supreme court, attorney general and so on.	31

U7870-1.69-F

NASIS



NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska–Lincoln
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588-0325
Telephone: (402) 472-3672

NASIS-87, #8-2

(REVISED)

NEBRASKANS' PARTICIPATION IN NATURE-ASSOCIATED RECREATION IN THE PLATTE RIVER VALLEY

J. Allen Williams, Jr.

and

Helen A. Moore

Department of Sociology

April 1988

Price: $1.00

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

David R. Johnson and Alan Booth, 1987 Study Co-Directors

The findings in this report are based on data collected in the Twelfth Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). This survey is part of an on-going study of the quality of life in Nebraska conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

In the Fall of 1987, a representative sample of 1882 Nebraskans eighteen years of age or older living in households was interviewed by telephone. The respondents were selected using a random digit telephone sampling design. The interview averaged approximately 30 minutes and included questions about work, recreation, attitudes towards public services, taxes, and political and social issues. Other items included in the survey measured the quality of life in the state. For the entire sample, 95 out of 100 times the percentages computed from the items asked on the survey are likely to be accurate to within plus or minus 2.3 percent of the figure that would have been obtained if each adult in Nebraska had been surveyed. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

The data gathered by NASIS are used by a wide variety of state and local government agencies for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska and other colleges for research and training. No information identifying any respondent is released to any users and the strict confidentiality of individual respondents is rigidly enforced. While the final responsibility for the organisation and structure of the survey and for reports produced rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, public agencies and university departments play an integral part in planning the survey through an Advisory Committee. Public organisations interested in membership on the Advisory Committee should contact the NASIS Study Directors.

Funding for NASIS comes from the University of Nebraska, the Bureau of Sociological Research, and state and local agencies which buy items and data analysis from the survey.

The NASIS surveys are repeated each year to measure change in the quality of life in Nebraska. While there is a core of questions which is included every year, each survey has a large component of unique items which address specific topical areas. Additional details on the NASIS surveys or questions regarding the use of the survey data or cost of purchasing items on future surveys can be obtained by contacting Alan Booth or David R. Johnson, NASIS Study Directors, at the Bureau of Sociological Research or by sending for a copy of the 1988 NASIS Prospectus.

NEBRASKANS' PARTICIPATION IN NATURE-ASSOCIATED RECREATION IN THE PLATTE RIVER VALLEY

Based on its 1980 national survey, the U.S. Department of the Interior reports that wildlife-associated recreation has become one of this country's most popular forms of outdoor recreation. In 1980, 59 percent of the population, 99.8 million people, participated in fishing, hunting or observing, photographing, or feeding wildlife. The survey also found that many billions of dollars are spent each year in pursuit of these activities. For example, in 1980 about $7.8 billion was spent for freshwater fishing, $8.5 billion for hunting and another $4.0 billion was spent by people observing, photographing or feeding wildlife. As a result, the economic value of wildlife-associated recreation plays an increasingly important part in public policy decisions concerning the use of natural resources.

Nebraska's Platte River Valley offers many opportunities for wildlife- and other nature-associated recreation. The river and its lakes, McConaughy and Ogallala, provide diversified opportunites for anglers. The valley is a major wintering and staging area for geese and ducks, as well as several webless game species. Persons interested in observing and photographing wildlife can find several rare bird species, such as the Whooping Crane and Least Tern, and the river is a staging area for about 80 percent of the nation's Sandhill Cranes. Ornithologist Roger Tory Peterson includes the Platte River Valley as one of the dozen best locations in North America for observing birds.

Our purpose in this NASIS report is twofold. First, we will discuss what we have learned from a representive sample of 505 adult Nebraskans about their participation in and expenditures associated with several types of outdoor recreation. In addition to the three activities of fishing, hunting and observing wildlife, we have included several other forms of recreation that involve use of natural resources -- picnicking, swimming, canoeing or boating, nature walks or hiking, and camping. Second, we will present what we have learned from our interviews with state residents regarding what they think about developing the river and valley's natural resources for more extensive nature-associated forms of recreation.

Nebraskans' Participation in Nature-Associated Recreation

We began the interview by asking a general question about participation in various outdoor activities over the past year: Fall, 1986 through Fall, 1987. While it seems likely that most of the activities took place in Nebraska, our objective here was to find out about all nature-associated recreation, regardless of where it occurred. We told respondents:

> I AM GOING TO NAME A NUMBER OF OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES PEOPLE PARTICIPATE IN DURING THEIR FREE TIME. FOR EACH ONE I WANT YOU TO TELL ME IF YOU PARTICIPATED IN THIS ACTIVITY DURING THE LAST YEAR.

We also asked people about the costs of their activities. This was measured by a slightly modified version of a question used in the 1985 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation, which was conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The question, using fishing as an example, was stated as follows:

> IN ADDITION TO PARTICIPATION, I WOULD LIKE YOU TO ESTIMATE THE COST OF A TYPICAL DAY ENGAGING IN THAT ACTIVITY. FOR EXAMPLE, ONE OF THE ACTIVITIES IS FISHING. THINK ABOUT WHAT IT COST YOU FOR A TYPICAL DAY OF FISHING. INCLUDE EXPENSES FOR SUCH THINGS AS GASOLINE AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION COSTS, FOOD, LODGING, LICENSE, BAIT, BOAT, LAUNCHING FEES, AND EQUIPMENT RENTALS. IF YOU WENT ALONG WITH OTHERS, WE WANT ONLY YOUR SHARE OF THE COST.

As might be expected, among the activities we asked about, picnicking was the most popular. Inspection of Table 1 shows that nearly six of every ten adult Nebraskans in our sample went on a picnic at least once during the previous twelve months. On the other hand, partly because it does involve such a high proportion

Table 1. NEBRASKANS' PARTICIPATION AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES IN NATURE-ASSOCIATED RECREATION: FALL, 1986 - FALL, 1987

Activity	Percentage Participating	Average Number of Days	Average Amount Spent in Last 12 Months by Participants	Total Amount Spent in Last 12 Months by Nebraskans
Picnicking	58.6	5.3	$ 9.35	$ 6,374,353
Swimming	30.4	10.6	85.85	30,363,748
Canoeing or Boating	32.4	9.6	250.23	94,321,691
Nature Walks or Hikes	35.6	13.2	80.86	33,489,674
Camping	33.1	10.2	565.94	217,938,280
Observing, Photographing or Feeding Wildlife	33.5	38.5	248.63	96,896,412
Fishing	33.5	10.2	193.98	97,962,233
Hunting	11.4	10.6	287.51	38,131,597
Estimated total amount spent by Nebraskans in last 12 months (Fall, 1986 - Fall, 1987)				$615,477,988

of the population, the average number of picnics that people went on, 5.3, is low compared to some of the other activities. Swimming, canoeing or boating, nature walks or hikes, camping, observing wildlife and fishing were each engaged in by about one-third of the sample. Hunting has the lowest participation rate, 11.4 percent. Observing, photographing or feeding wildlife was enjoyed the most frequently; an average of 38.5 days during the year. The other activities, with the exception of picnicking, vary only slightly from each other with a range of 9.6 days for canoeing or boating to 13.2 days for nature walks.

Table 1 also shows the average amount spent by those who participated during the past year for each of the activities.[1] It can be seen that camping is by far the most expensive activity, averaging $565.94 per camper. It should be mentioned that the expenditures vary considerably depending upon the type of camping. Camping using a recreational vehicle had an average cost of $758 for the year and cabin and tent camping averaged $262 and $224 respectively. Interestingly, contrary to the national figures where expenditures for hunting are double those for observing, photographing and feeding wildlife, the reverse is true for Nebraska. Picnicking, which could involve simply taking some sandwiches or a bucket of chicken to the local park to enjoy the fresh air, had an average cost of only $9.35. Taking all of the expenditures together, we estimate that adult Nebraskans spent $615.5 million from Fall, 1986 to Fall, 1987 for these nature-associated activities.

---

[1] The total expenditures were estimated from the average costs by sample participants (number of days participating by average costs per day). In all cases, the highest individual estimated expenses were truncated to one standard deviation above the mean.

Nature-Associated Recreation In The Platte River Valley

After discussing nature-associated recreation in general with the respondents, we turned our attention to their activities in Nebraska's Platte River Valley. First, we told our respondents:

WE'RE ALSO INTERESTED IN THE USE OF NEBRASKA'S PLATTE RIVER AND RIVER VALLEY AS A RESOURCE FOR WILDLIFE, SPORT AND RECREATION. WE ALSO WOULD LIKE TO FIND OUT IF YOU PARTICIPATED IN ANY OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES USING THE PLATTE RIVER OR THE RIVER'S SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT. (THIS INCLUDES ALL SECTIONS OF THE RIVER, NORTH, SOUTH, MIDDLE AND LOWER PLATTE, LAKE MCCONAUGHY AND LAKE OGALLALA.)

Table 2 shows the percentages of respondents who participated in nature-associated recreation in the Platte River Valley. Most of the participation rates are lower than the general rates, which is to be expected when focusing upon a specific area. The rank ordering of the more popular activities is similar, however. Picnicking has the highest percentage followed, respectively, by fishing, nature walks, observing wildlife and swimming. Smaller percentages say they went boating or hunting during the year. The average number of days people spent in these activities tend to be about the same or slightly less than for state participation in general with the exceptions of a slightly higher frequency for swimming and a lower one for observing, photographing or feeding wildlife.

The year's expenditure for picnics is much larger and for swimming slightly larger, while expenditures for other activities are less. The largest difference is in camping. Examination of differences by type of camping shows that the cost of tent camping in the Platte River Valley was about the same, an average of $224 for all camping and $204 for camping in the Platte Valley. However, camping with a recreational vehicle was only $165 compared to $758 for all camping and camping in a cabin in the Platte Valley was $72 compared to $262 for all cabin camping. It is possible that the cost and availability of a range of accomodations is smaller in the Platte area. Another possible explanation for the differences is that for most Nebraskans there are many places to go picnicking and swimming which are closer to

Table 2. NEBRASKANS' PARTICIPATION AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES IN NATURE-ASSOCIATED RECREATION IN THE PLATTE RIVER VALLEY: FALL, 1986 - FALL, 1987

Activity	Percentage Participating	Average Number of Days	Average Amount Spent in Last 12 Months by Participants	Total Amount Spent in Last 12 Months by Nebraskans
Picnicking	17.0	5.3	$68.18	$ 4,779,987
Swimming	9.6	15.2	106.62	2,039,880
Canoeing or Boating	6.8	2.7	141.98	11,232,159
Nature Walks or Hikes	12.4	9.0	46.85	1,010,929
Camping	3.3	7.6	177.93	6,831,095
Observing, Photographing or Feeding Wildlife	11.8	9.2	75.71	1,727,067
Fishing	12.7	10.8	107.08	15,821,194
Hunting	3.5	8.6	191.93	7,815,164
Estimated total amount spent by Nebraskans in last 12 months (Fall, 1986 - Fall, 1987)				$51,257,474

home than the Platte River Valley, but other good places for camping, hunting and so forth are likely to be farther away. Thus, when people travel to places other than the Platte Valley for these activities, it typically costs them more. Altogether, Nebraskans spent approximately $51.3 million on nature-associated recreation in the Platte River Valley during the twelve months prior to being interviewed. In other words, from Fall, 1986 to Fall, 1987, for every $12 spent by Nebraskans for nature-associated recreation, about $1 was spent for recreation in the Platte River Valley.

Nebraskans' Perceptions Of Economic Benefits From Nature-Associated Recreation In The Platte River Valley

Following our discussion of participation and expenditures, we asked respondents their opinions about the possible economic benefits of nature-associated activities to the state.

For this analysis, in addition to examining the responses from the residents of the state of Nebraska as a whole, we examined the perceptions and attitudes of a special sample of 100 adults who live in the Platte River Valley - people located in the Central Platte Natural Resources District (NRD). This includes residents of Dawson, Buffalo, Hall, Merrick, and corner portions of Custer, Nance and Polk Counties. The Platte River and the river valley are important agricultural resources for the nation and especially for the citizens of Nebraska. Since the valley is primarily used for agriculture, it becomes particularly important to know the views of farmers with respect to how the resources of the river and valley are used. Consequently, we also compared the responses of people living in farm households with those who do not.

We began this part of the survey by telling our respondents:

"WE ARE INTERESTED IN YOUR VIEWS ABOUT THE PLATTE RIVER AREA AS AN ECONOMIC RESOURCE FOR WILDLIFE, SPORT AND RECREATION. WE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW IF YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE THAT EACH OF THE FOLLOWING CONSTITUTES AN ECONOMIC RESOURCE."

Respondents were then presented with a series of statements and asked if they strongly agreed, agreed, disagreed, strongly disagreed or were not sure. Each statement began:

"THE STATE BENEFITS ECONOMICALLY FROM PEOPLE USING THE PLATTE RIVER FOR..."

The statements were then completed with:

> "FISHING."
> "GAME AND WATER FOWL HUNTING"
> "RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES, SUCH AS CAMPING, BOATING, SWIMMING AND PICNICKING."
> "OBSERVING SANDHILL CRANES AND THE VARIOUS RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES OF BIRDS, SUCH AS THE WHOOPING CRANES AND EAGLES."

Table 3 shows the percentages of respondents who either strongly agree or agree that the state benefits economically from each of these activities. The table allows us to compare the views of people in the state as a whole with persons living in the Central Platte Natural Resources District and to compare the views of persons in farm households with those in nonfarm households.

Looking first at the findings for the state and those in the Central Platte area, we can see that large percentages believe that Nebraska benefits economically from these nature-associated activities. The smallest percentages perceive economic benefits from observing Sandhill Cranes and various rare and endangered bird species, yet more than three of every four respondents believe Nebraska receives financial benefit from this activity. There is little difference between the responses of people in the state as a whole and persons living in the Central Platte NRD.

Table 3. PERCEIVED ECONOMIC BENEFITS TO NEBRASKA FROM NATURE-ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES IN THE PLATTE RIVER VALLEY

	Percentages Who Strongly Agree or Agree			
Economic Benefits	Nebraska	Central Platte NRD	Farm Household	Non-Farm Household
Fishing	88.9	81.2	89.4	88.8
Hunting	89.0	88.1	93.2	88.4
Recreation	93.3	94.3	99.1	92.6
Bird Watching	80.7	78.2	76.0	81.2

Inspection of the responses of persons living in farming and non-farming households provided in Table 3 indicates little difference in the perceptions of the two groups. Farm households have higher percentages seeing economic benefits from hunting and recreation and a smaller percentage perceiving economic benefits from bird watching, but these differences are small and the important finding is that both groups contain large percentages of people believing that Nebraska benefits economically from nature-associated recreation.

Nebraskans' Perceptions Of Other Benefits From Nature-Associated Recreation In The Platte River Valley

Respondents were asked:

APART FROM POSSIBLE ECONOMIC BENEFITS, DO YOU BELIEVE THERE ARE ANY OTHER ADVANTAGES OR BENEFITS TO PRESERVING THE PLATTE RIVER AND VALLEY AS A RESOURCE FOR WILDLIFE, SPORT AND RECREATION?

A considerable majority of Nebraskans believe there are other benefits, as 80.9 percent of the state sample and 81.0 percent of the Central Platte NRD answered "yes." The same is true whether a respondent lives in a farm household or not, with 75.1 percent among the farming population and 81.7 percent among the non-farming population answering "yes."

Those who answered affirmatively to our question about additional benefits were then asked to briefly indicate what they thought some of the other advantages are. It is difficult to categorize answers to an open-end question of this sort both because short answers do not always convey precisely what a respondent means and because categories are not necessarily mutually exclusive. Nevertheless, certain themes stand out from the responses which provide insight into people's interest in the Platte area as a resource apart from the economic benefits that may be derived from it.[2]

Among the 389 respondents whose answers could be classified, 130 or 33.4 percent said they enjoyed the area for recreation or simply that they enjoyed nature. Examples of these responses are:

---

[2] In a very real sense the pleasure or other sources of satisfaction that people derive from nature-associated recreation can be considered a part of the net economic value of the resource and clearly adds to the quality of life. See, G. Brown and M. Hay, "Net Economic Recreation Values for Deer and Waterfowl Hunting and Trout Fishing, 1980," Working Paper No. 23, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1987.

> "Benefit people, wonderful to enjoy and get away and be with nature"
> "Keeping areas natural for enjoyment"
> "People benefit from being able to enjoy wildlife; recreation also"
> "People enjoy and get relaxation from it"
> "Good for the soul"

Another frequent answer, from 28.5 percent of the respondents, was that it is important to maintain wildlife habitat. For example:

> "Place for animals to live undisturbed"
> "Place where the birds stop, let them have a place in Nebraska"
> "People who like wildlife are happy and good for animals and stuff"
> "Preservation of wildlife"
> "For the wildlife, preserving their habitat"

Ninety-three people, 23.9 percent, indicated that it is important to preserve the area for historical reasons or simply for its own sake:

> "Nature's way should be left to the future"
> "It's worth preserving for posterity"
> "Leave it as it is"
> "Nature is important"
> "Preserve a natural area for it's own value"

Other benefits mentioned include seventy people, 18.0 percent, mentioning the beauty of the river and valley, approximately five percent each listing the value of the area for agriculture, for education, the functional importance of the area for the region's ecosystem and simply for it's "natural resources."

Nebraskans' Perceptions Regarding Access To Nature-Associated Recreation In The Platte River Valley

Ease of access is clearly an important factor related to the extent to which a resource is used. We asked respondents:

DO YOU BELIEVE THERE IS ANY PROBLEM WITH ACCESS TO WILDLIFE-ORIENTED RECREATION ALONG THE PLATTE OR IN THE PLATTE RIVER VALLEY?

Table 4 shows the distribution of responses to this question.

Table 4. PERCEIVED PROBLEMS OF ACCESS TO NATURE-ASSOCIATED RECREATION IN THE PLATTE RIVER VALLEY

	Percentages Responding			
Problem	Nebraska	Central Platte NRD	Farm Household	Non-Farm Household
Significant problem	9.7	12.1	8.7	9.8
Some problem	24.7	30.9	17.5	25.4
No problem	65.7	57.0	73.8	64.8

It can be seen that a majority of respondents say there are no problems associated with access to wildlife-associated recreation in the Platte River Valley. However, a relatively large minority say there are problems. There is no significant difference between farm households and others, but residents of the Central Platte NRD appear somewhat more likely than the state population to believe there is an access problem. It should be pointed out that perceptions of access vary considerably by residential location in the state; generally the further east, the less the likelihood of believing there is a problem. People living in Nebraska's panhandle are the most likely to report difficulty in access, 58.3 percent, whereas those in the southeast (which includes Lincoln and Omaha) are the least likely, 28.0 percent.

Respondents saying there is a problem of access were asked to indicate what sort of problem it is. Among the 136 respondents whose answers could be classified, 48.5 percent indicated that the major difficulty was the lack of public access. In other words, much of the land along the river is privately owned and thus one must find the landowner and secure permission. Examples are:

> "A lot of private land, you need to know someone who lives on it"
> "Access to river across private property"
> "My favorite crane watching place has been fenced off"
> "Private ownership of land"
> "No access, trespassing on private property"

Twenty respondents, 14.7 percent, mentioned either a lack of roads or difficulty in using existing roads:

> "Lack of roads leading to the river; and poor upkeep"
> "Must cross private land -- need access roads"
> "No roads to the Platte and surrounding area"
> "No paths, no directions"
> "Sometimes, a lot of roads are gravel"

Other problems mentioned, but by relatively small numbers of people, include a lack of information about where to go, 4.4 percent, and a limited amount of recreational facilities, 3.7 percent. Nine respondents interpreted access problems differently, pointed to instances of abuse, such as destruction of wildlife habitat or private property.

Nebraskans' Interest In Further Development Of The Platte River Valley For Nature-Associated Recreation

Respondents were then asked:

IF IT COULD BE DONE IN A WAY THAT WOULD NOT INTERFERE WITH PRIVATE PROPERTY OR THREATEN ANIMALS SPECIES, HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT THE IDEA FOR DEVELOPING BETTER OR GREATER RESOURCES IN THE PLATTE RIVER VALLEY FOR:

This was followed by several types of nature-associated recreation and for each they were asked whether they strongly agreed, agreed, disagreed or strongly disagreed with the idea of further development. The specific types of recreation are:

FISHING?
HUNTING?
PICNICKING, SWIMMING, BOATING, CAMPING AND SIMILAR
    RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES?
NATURE STUDY OR ENJOYMENT, SUCH AS OBSERVING, PHOTOGRAPHING
    OR FEEDING WILDLIFE?

The findings provided in Table 5 indicate that a very large percentage of Nebraskans would like to see further development of the Platte River Valley for nature-associated recreation of all the types mentioned. Nature study or enjoyment (e.g., observing, photographing or feeding wildlife) received the larger percentage [illegible] owest. Persons in farm households appear to be [illegible] erested in further nature-associated development, but this is relative since more than six in ten would like to see further development for hunting and more than eight in ten

Table 5. NEBRASKANS' INTEREST IN FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLATTE RIVER VALLEY FOR NATURE-ASSOCIATED RECREATION

Further Resource Development	Percentages Who Strongly Agree or Agree			
	Nebraska	Central Platte NRD	Farm Household	Non-Farm Household
Fishing	87.6	83.1	75.5	89.0
Hunting	72.4	70.1	61.3	73.7
Recreation	85.9	83.1	72.6	87.4
Nature Study or Enjoyment	90.7	90.3	82.9	91.7

indicate a desire for further development of nature study and enjoyment.

Nebraskans' Willingness to Help Support Further Development of the Platte River Valley for Nature-Associated Recreation

An important measure of the extent of interest in and commitment to resource use and development is the willingness to help support it. To measure the extent of commitment, we asked:

HOW MUCH WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO PAY EACH YEAR IN ADDITIONAL TAXES OR FEES EARMARKED TO DEVELOP THE PLATTE RIVER AS A NATURE, SPORT AND RECREATIONAL RESOURCE -- A LARGE AMOUNT SUCH AS $15, A MODERATE AMOUNT SUCH AS $5, A SMALL AMOUNT SUCH AS $1, OR NOTHING?

As can be seen from the percentages presented in Table 6, there appears to be strong support for further development of the Platte River Valley for nature-associated recreation with more than three of every four Nebraskans saying they are willing to pay an additional tax or use fee for this purpose. There is no significant difference between residents in the state as a whole and those living in the Central Platte area. Persons living in farm households may be a little less likely than those living in non-farm households to express a willingness to provide further

Table 6. NEBRASKANS' WILLINGNESS TO HELP SUPPORT FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLATTE RIVER VALLEY FOR NATURE-ASSOCIATED RECREATION

Willingness to Pay Additional Taxes or Fees	Percentages Responding			
	Nebraska	Central Platte NRD	Farm Household	Non-Farm Household
Large Amount	17.2	16.6	11.6	17.9
Moderate Amount	44.8	41.2	41.8	45.2
Small Amount	14.8	19.4	16.8	14.6
Nothing	23.1	22.8	29.8	22.3

financial support; nevertheless, 70.2 percent of persons in the state's farming community say they would pay an additional tax or use fee for this purpose; in fact, 53.4 percent of farm households indicate a willingness to pay a moderate amount of $5.00 or more.

Conclusions

We began this report by pointing out that wildlife-associated and other forms of outdoor recreation, such as swimming and camping, are enjoyed by millions of Americans and that recreational use of natural areas represents an important economic resource. With this in mind, we set out to gain some insight into the current and potential value of one of Nebraska's most prominent natural areas, the Platte River Valley.

Based on the responses of a representative sample of 505 adult Nebraskans, we found that relatively high percentages participate in certain types of nature-associated recreation - picnicking, going on nature walks, observing, photographing or feeding wildlife, fishing, camping, and canoeing and boating. When this is combined with swimming and hunting, we estimate that Nebraskans spent $615.5 million from Fall, 1986 through Fall, 1987 on nature-associated recreation. Of course the amount would be larger yet if expenditures for children's participation in these activities were included.

The percentages of the state population who use natural resources in the Platte River Valley for nature-associated recreation are substantial when one considers the numbers of individuals involved. For example, the 12.4 percent who said they went on a nature walk or hike represents 144,261 people. Based upon what people said all of their activities cost them, we estimate that Nebraskans spent $51.3 million on nature-associated recreation in the Platte River Valley from Fall, 1986 through Fall, 1987.

When asked whether the state benefits economically from nature-associated recreation, very high percentages answered affirmatively for all of the types of recreation mentioned and this was true for the statewide sample, for those living in the Central Platte Region and for persons living in farm households and non-farm houeholds. A very large proportion, about 8 of every 10, said the state also benefits in other ways from the Platte River Valley as a resource for wildlife, sport and recreation. Frequently mentioned were the enjoyment of nature, beauty of the river and valley, value of animal habitat, and the region's historical value.

Adequate access to a resource is no guarantee that it will be used, but lack of access will most certainly limit its use. We asked respondents if there is any problem with access to wildlife-oriented recreation in the Platte Valley. A little over one-third, 34.4 percent, said there is a problem. The most frequently mentioned problems are that much of the land is privately owned and there are few public roads or paths leading to the river that will allow a person to use the area for walking, camping, fishing and other nature-associated activities.

When asked if they would like to see further development of the Platte River Valley for nature-associated recreation, the great majority of respondents answered "yes." Over 90 percent said they would like to see further development for nature study and enjoyment and the response was nearly as strong for recreation such as camping and fishing. There was an equally strong interest in further development among residents of the Central Platte NRD. Persons living in farm households were slightly less likely than others to want to see further development, but even so, a large majority answered "yes." Willingness to help support further development through paying a tax or use fee is a good measure of the strength of people's interest or commitment. When asked if they would be willing to do this, 76.9 percent of the state sample said they would be willing to pay a small amount, such as a dollar, or more. In fact, 44.8 percent said they would be willing to pay $5 and 17.2 percent said they would be willing to pay $15. The estimated state population of persons 18 years of age and older for 1986 is 1,163,395. Thus, if persons contributed only one dollar apiece, this would amount to more than one million dollars for development.

Our findings strongly indicate that Nebraskans use the Platte River Valley for nature-associated recreation and consider it a valuable resource for this purpose. Many would like to see further development for these activities and are willing to help in doing so. Of course, it should be kept in mind that developing the area for nature-associated recreation also means protecting it. To observe wildlife, to go on a nature walk, to fish or hunt, requires the preservation of habitat, the preservation of a natural area.

List of reports already released using data gathered in the 1987 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. These may be purchased at the indicated price from the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Report Number	Title
1	1987 NASIS Methodology Report: Study Design, Instruments, and Forms. David R. Johnson. Price: $7.50.
2	Majority Favor Higher Salaries For Legislators. Alan Booth. Price: $ .50.
3	Majority Favor Alternatives to Death Penalty. Alan Booth. Price: $1.00.
4	Support Concept of Living Wills. Alan Booth. Price: $ .50.
5	Solid Waste Disposal Site Regulation. Alan Booth. Price: $ .50.
6	Surrogate Mothering. Alan Booth. Price: $ .50.
7	High School Pregnancy Prevention Clinics. Alan Booth. Price: $ .50.
8	Nebraskans Favor Tax Increase for their Favorite Programs. Alan Booth. Price: $1.00

U7870-1. 70-F

NASIS

NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska–Lincoln
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588-0325
Telephone: (402) 472-3672

NASIS-87, #9

NATURAL RESOURCES AND PUBLIC POLICY: VIEWS ABOUT THE PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE AND NATURAL AREAS

J. Allen Williams, Jr.

and

Helen A. Moore

Department of Sociology

April 1988

Price: $1.00

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

David R. Johnson and Alan Booth, 1987 Study Co-Directors

The findings in this report are based on data collected in the Twelfth Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). This survey is part of an on-going study of the quality of life in Nebraska conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

In the Fall of 1987, a representative sample of 1882 Nebraskans eighteen years of age or older living in households was interviewed by telephone. The respondents were selected using a random digit telephone sampling design. The interview averaged approximately 30 minutes and included questions about work, recreation, attitudes towards public services, taxes, and political and social issues. Other items included in the survey measured the quality of life in the state. For the entire sample, 95 out of 100 times the percentages computed from the items asked on the survey are likely to be accurate to within plus or minus 2.3 percent of the figure that would have been obtained if each adult in Nebraska had been surveyed. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

The data gathered by NASIS are used by a wide variety of state and local government agencies for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska and other colleges for research and training. No information identifying any respondent is released to any users and the strict confidentiality of individual respondents is rigidly enforced. While the final responsibility for the organisation and structure of the survey and for reports produced rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, public agencies and university departments play an integral part in planning the survey through an Advisory Committee. Public organisations interested in membership on the Advisory Committee should contact the NASIS Study Directors.

Funding for NASIS comes from the University of Nebraska, the Bureau of Sociological Research, and state and local agencies which buy items and data analysis from the survey.

The NASIS surveys are repeated each year to measure change in the quality of life in Nebraska. While there is a core of questions which is included every year, each survey has a large component of unique items which address specific topical areas. Additional details on the NASIS surveys or questions regarding the use of the survey data or cost of purchasing items on future surveys can be obtained by contacting Alan Booth or David R. Johnson, NASIS Study Directors, at the Bureau of Sociological Research or by sending for a copy of the 1988 NASIS Prospectus.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND PUBLIC POLICY: VIEWS ABOUT THE PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE AND NATURAL AREAS

A wide range of issues confront Nebraskans with respect to the development and use of the state's land and water resources. Paramount among these is the question of what constitutes an appropriate balance between the protection of natural areas and wildlife on the one hand and the use of land and water for the needs of agriculture, industry and muncipalities on the other. While the two objectives are not necessarily mutually exclusive, it is clear that the growth and expansion of human population has decreased the amount of natural area and that many human activities have had adverse consequences for wildlife. Yet it is equally certain that both objectives, management and protection, are important for maintaining a high quality of life. We are aware, for example, of the benefits of water use for hydroelectric power and irrigation. We also know that natural areas not only provide the social and economic opportunity for nature-associated recreation, but that the interrelated network of plant and animal life that make up our ecological systems requires their preservation.

As part of the Fall 1987 NASIS survey, we asked a representative sample of 505 adult Nebraskans about seven different practices that relate to environmental management and habitat protection. All of these issues have become controversial and each has developed strong constituency groups. Each has and will continue to require policy decisions in both the private and public sectors of society. In developing policy it is both useful and important to take into account and understand the values, interests and relevant behavior of those who will be affected by the decisions that are made.

In addition to knowing the overall distribution of attitudes related to an issue (the numbers for and the numbers against), it often is useful to know the characteristics of those who hold particular views. For example, if a policy is going to have a greater impact on farmers than others, it is valuable to know how farmers feel about the issue. Consequently, we analyzed people's views on the seven environmental issues by their level of education, family income, age, location in the state and whether the respondent lives in a farm household.[1]

We began by informing the respondents of our purpose. We said:

NOW I AM GOING TO READ SEVERAL STATEMENTS THAT DEAL WITH ALTERNATIVE USES OF NATURAL RESOURCES. FOR EACH STATEMENT, I WOULD LIKE YOU TO TELL ME WHETHER YOU STRONGLY AGREE, AGREE, DISAGREE, OR STRONGLY DISAGREE.

---

[1] People were grouped into education categories as follows: No Diploma/Degree; High School Diploma; Associate or Junior College (e.g., L.P.N.); Bachelor's Degree (or R.N.); Graduate Degree. Persons with Bachelor's degrees and those with graduate degrees were combined for the present analysis. Categories for family income and age are shown in the tables. The east-west division was done by using state planning regions. This division essentially compares the metropolitan east with the more rural west. The category "farm household" includes all households in which someone in the household was actively engaged in farming or ranching in 1987.

This was followed by seven statements asking respondents to choose between alternative uses of natural resources.[2]

ISSUE 1: TAKING NATURAL RESOURCES FROM WILDERNESS AREAS

The first statement asks people to weigh the value of taking natural resources from a wilderness area when this will result in a significant decline of the wildlife population. The statement is:

NATURAL RESOURCES MUST BE TAKEN FROM EXISTING WILDERNESS AREAS EVEN WHEN THE LOSS RESULTS IN MUCH SMALLER WILDLIFE POPULATIONS.

As can be seen from Table 1, among those having an opinion, 77.3 percent either disagree or strongly disagree that resources should be taken if it reduces the wildlife population. Very few, 1.8 percent, feel strongly that resources should be extracted under those circumstances.

Education and family income, indicators of socioeconomic status, appear to make no appreciable difference with respect to opinions about this issue. There is no significant difference by age nor between persons living in the eastern and western portions of the state. Persons living in farm households appear to be somewhat more likely than others to believe that resources must be removed; nevertheless, two-thirds of those in farm households say that resources should not be taken if a loss of wildlife will occur.

---

[2] The first five statements are based on work by Stephen Kellert in a national study, Public Attitudes Toward Critical Wildlife and Natural Habitat Issues (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979).

Table 1. RESPONSES TO THE STATEMENT: NATURAL RESOURCES MUST BE TAKEN FROM EXISTING WILDERNESS AREAS EVEN WHEN THE LOSS RESULTS IN MUCH SMALLER WILDLIFE POPULATIONS.

(Figures Given in Percentages)

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Total	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	Total Cases
Nebraska	1.8	21.0	22.8	55.0	22.3	77.3	462
Education							
No degree	2.9	21.7	24.6	63.1	12.3	75.4	34
High School	1.8	23.2	25.0	54.9	20.1	75.0	260
Junior College	2.1	20.9	23.0	58.2	18.8	77.0	39
College	2.2	15.9	18.1	59.1	22.7	81.8	88
Family Income							
$0 - 14,999	0.9	25.8	26.7	49.4	24.0	73.4	113
15 - 29,999	2.1	21.9	24.0	59.4	16.5	75.9	179
30 - and up	2.9	22.5	25.4	56.7	17.9	74.6	126
Age							
18-24	0.0	22.6	22.6	60.6	16.8	77.4	73
25-39	1.2	20.6	21.8	53.3	24.9	78.2	162
40-59	2.4	23.8	26.2	58.1	15.7	73.8	134
60 and over	3.1	21.2	24.3	52.1	23.6	75.7	103
Region							
West	0.4	19.8	20.2	59.9	19.9	79.8	212
East	2.9	23.6	26.5	52.0	21.4	73.4	261
Household							
Farm	0.0	33.2	33.2	51.5	15.3	66.8	52
Non-farm	2.0	20.5	22.5	56.1	21.4	77.5	420

ISSUE 2: BUILDING A HOUSING DEVELOPMENT ON MARSH LAND

Whereas the first statement is not specific about the nature of the wildlife population that would be affected by the removal of resources, the second one provides more explicit information. The respondent, in effect, is asked to choose between using a marsh for a housing development and leaving it intact for "ducks and other non-endangered wildlife." The statement is as follows:

I APPROVE OF BUILDING ON MARSHES THAT DUCKS AND OTHER NON-ENDANGERED WILDLIFE USE IF THE MARCHES ARE NEEDED FOR HOUSING DEVELOPMENT.

According to the responses shown in Table 2, a very large majority of Nebraskans, 85.4 percent, would prefer to preserve the marsh for wildlife. More than one in four strongly disagree with building the housing development while less than one percent strongly agree that it should be built. Persons with a high school education or above appear more likely more likely to

Table 2. RESPONSES TO THE STATEMENT: I APPROVE OF BUILDING ON MARSHES THAT DUCKS AND OTHER NON-ENDANGERED WILDLIFE USE IF THE MARSHES ARE NEEDED FOR HOUSING DEVELOPMENT.

(Figures Given in Percentages)

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Total	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	Total Cases
Nebraska	0.7	14.0	14.7	59.0	26.4	85.4	486
Education							
No degree	1.4	15.1	16.5	69.7	13.7	83.4	35
High School	0.7	15.3	16.0	57.8	26.1	83.9	273
Junior College	0.0	19.3	19.3	54.5	26.2	80.7	43
College	0.0	13.8	13.8	62.1	24.1	86.2	87
Family Income							
$0 - 14,999	1.0	15.6	16.6	60.1	23.3	83.4	118
15 - 29,999	0.0	15.4	15.4	61.9	22.8	84.7	184
30 - and up	1.0	13.4	14.4	58.2	27.5	85.7	133
Age							
18-24	0.0	25.2	25.2	57.3	17.5	74.8	74
25-39	0.0	10.8	10.8	60.9	28.3	89.2	161
40-59	0.9	15.7	16.6	57.4	26.1	83.5	145
60 and over	1.0	14.4	15.4	58.9	25.7	84.6	113
Region							
West	0.5	14.8	15.3	61.2	23.5	84.7	227
East	0.5	15.5	16.0	56.8	27.1	83.9	267
Household							
Farm	0.0	18.8	18.8	57.4	23.8	81.2	56
Non-farm	0.6	14.7	15.3	59.1	25.7	84.8	438

strongly disagree with building the housing as do people age twenty-five or older. By far the most important finding with respect to this issue is that the value of protecting a marsh for wildlife is widely shared among all Nebraskans, regardless of education, income, age, residential location or living in a farm or nonfarm household.

ISSUE 3: PLACING RESTRICTIONS ON OFF-ROAD VEHICLES

The third statement asks respondents to decide whether off-road vehicles should be allowed in areas where they might harm wild animals or disturb nesting areas. The statement is:

RESTRICTIONS SHOULD BE PLACED ON THE USE OF OFF-ROAD VEHICLES SUCH AS SNOWMOBILES OR TRAIL BIKES, IF THEY HARM WILD ANIMALS OR DISTURB NESTING AREAS.

As can be seen in Table 3, there is near unanimity about this issue with 92.9 percent agreeing or strongly agreeing there should be restrictions placed on the use of off-road vehicles. Young people, 18 to 24 years of age, and those with less than a high school education appear less likely to strongly agree and perhaps slightly more likely to disagree, but even in these groups only small proportions say there should be no restrictions. Neither family income nor residential location in the state makes any difference in the opinions people have. Persons in farm households may tend to feel slightly less strongly about the issue, but, in fact, a slightly higher percentage of those in farm households say there should be restrictions if off-road vehicles harm wildlife or disturb nesting areas.

Table 3. RESPONSES TO THE STATEMENT: RESTRICTIONS SHOULD BE PLACED ON THE USE OF OFF-ROAD VEHICLES SUCH AS SNOWMOBILES OR TRAIL BIKES, IF THEY HARM WILD ANIMALS OR DISTURB NESTING AREAS.

Figures Given in Percentages)

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Total	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	Total Cases
Nebraska	33.9	59.0	92.9	6.2	0.9	7.1	492
Education							
No degree	21.4	67.1	88.5	11.5	0.0	11.5	36
High School	32.3	61.1	93.4	5.9	0.7	6.6	273
Junior College	33.9	62.9	96.8	3.2	0.0	3.2	41
College	39.6	53.8	93.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	91
Family Income							
$0 - 14,999	34.6	55.2	89.8	8.4	1.8	10.2	120
15 - 29,999	32.7	62.5	95.2	4.6	0.2	4.8	187
30 - and up	34.9	58.9	93.8	5.2	1.0	6.2	136
Age							
18-24	19.0	70.7	89.7	10.3	0.0	10.3	73
25-39	34.9	57.2	92.1	6.5	1.4	7.9	162
40-59	36.9	57.2	94.1	5.3	0.6	5.9	147
60 and over	34.2	61.5	95.7	3.7	0.6	4.3	117
Region							
West	32.6	61.4	94.0	5.4	0.7	6.1	232
East	33.5	59.1	92.6	6.6	0.9	7.5	268
Household							
Farm	27.9	68.8	96.7	3.2	0.0	3.2	55
Non-farm	33.7	59.1	92.8	6.4	0.9	7.3	445

ISSUE 4: PLACING LIMITATIONS ON CATTLE AND SHEEP GRAZING

The fourth statement asks respondents to choose between higher meat costs and limiting cattle and sheep grazing on publicly owned land that destroys plants needed by wildlife, as follows:

CATTLE AND SHEEP GRAZING SHOULD BE LIMITED ON PUBLICLY OWNED LANDS IF IT DESTROYS PLANTS NEEDED BY WILDLIFE, EVEN THOUGH THIS MAY RESULT IN HIGHER MEAT COSTS.

The findings presented in Table 4 indicate that a majority of respondents in the state, 69.8 percent, believe grazing should be limited. The small differences in attitude by education, income, age and region appear to be random, indicating that these factors are unrelated to people's position on the issue. One might imagine that farmers and ranchers would be more likely than others to believe that cattle and sheep grazing on public lands should be

Table 4. RESPONSES TO THE STATEMENT: CATTLE AND SHEEP GRAZING SHOULD BE LIMITED ON PUBLICLY OWNED LANDS IF IT DESTROYS PLANTS NEEDED BY WILDLIFE, EVEN THOUGH THIS MAY RESULT IN HIGHER MEAT COSTS.

(Figures Given in Percentages)

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Total	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	Total Cases
Nebraska	10.7	59.1	69.8	26.9	3.3	30.2	464
Education							
No degree	8.2	71.1	79.3	19.2	1.4	20.6	36
High School	11.2	56.9	68.1	28.7	3.3	32.0	260
Junior College	12.7	53.8	66.5	32.9	0.6	33.5	41
College	10.6	62.3	72.9	21.2	0.6	21.8	85
Family Income							
$0 - 14,999	6.2	56.1	62.3	30.3	7.5	37.8	112
15 - 29,999	10.9	59.6	70.5	26.7	2.8	29.5	175
30 - and up	12.5	54.3	66.8	31.7	1.5	33.2	130
Age							
18-24	3.2	62.0	65.2	33.3	1.5	34.8	71
25-39	9.7	60.5	70.2	26.9	2.9	29.8	160
40-59	17.5	52.0	69.5	27.9	2.5	30.4	136
60 and over	7.6	57.5	65.1	28.5	6.4	34.9	104
Region							
West	10.3	58.5	68.8	29.4	1.9	31.3	216
East	10.7	57.0	67.7	27.8	4.6	32.4	256
Household							
Farm	10.3	63.8	74.1	25.0	0.9	25.9	55
Non-farm	10.5	56.9	67.4	29.0	3.7	32.7	416

allowed, but this is not the case. In fact, a slightly higher proportion of those in farm households agree that cattle and sheep grazing should be limited if it destroys plants needed by wildlife.

ISSUE 5: USING PESTICIDES

There is debate about whether pesticides are in fact necessary for maintaining current levels of food production, but the statement used in our survey asks people to decide between using and not using pesticdes _if_ they are both necessary to maintain current production levels and harmful to wildlife. The statement is:

IF PESTICIDES ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN THE COUNTRY'S FOOD PRODUCTION AT PRESENT LEVELS, WE MUST USE THEM EVEN IF THEY ARE HARMFUL TO WILDLIFE.

As can be seen from Table 5, only 16.8 percent of adult Nebraskans believe pesticides should be used under these conditions. There appears to be little difference in attitude by level of education, family income, age and region. Young people may not feel as strongly about the issue as the others, but about the same proportion feel pesticides should not be used. Persons in farm households tend to be more likely than others to believe that pesticides should be used, but, even so, two-thirds, 66.4 percent, disagree or strongly disagree that they should be used.

Table 5. RESPONSES TO THE STATEMENT: IF PESTICIDES ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN THE COUNTRY'S FOOD PRODUCTION AT PRESENT LEVELS, WE MUST USE THEM EVEN IF THEY ARE HARMFUL TO WILDLIFE.

(Figures Given in Percentages)

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Total	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	Total Cases
Nebraska	1.0	15.8	16.8	56.9	26.4	83.3	467
Education							
No degree	0.0	19.1	19.1	68.7	12.1	80.8	33
High School	1.4	18.0	19.4	55.7	24.9	80.6	261
Junior College	0.0	14.5	14.5	56.8	28.7	85.5	42
College	0.0	17.8	17.8	53.6	28.6	82.2	84
Family Income							
$0 - 14,999	0.0	16.5	16.5	54.1	29.4	83.5	109
15 - 29,999	0.8	18.0	18.8	63.6	17.5	81.1	180
30 - and up	1.7	17.8	19.5	55.8	24.7	80.5	131
Age							
18-24	0.0	26.9	26.9	54.1	18.9	73.0	68
25-39	1.3	11.0	12.3	59.6	28.1	87.7	156
40-59	0.7	18.0	18.7	58.5	22.8	81.3	142
60 and over	1.7	18.8	20.5	52.6	27.0	79.6	108
Region							
West	0.3	19.1	19.4	57.7	22.9	80.6	218
East	1.6	15.4	17.0	56.2	26.8	83.0	256
Household							
Farm	2.2	31.4	33.6	56.1	10.3	66.4	53
Non-farm	0.9	15.3	16.2	57.0	26.8	83.8	422

ISSUE 6: DIVERSION OF WATER FOR IRRIGATION

Before reading the sixth statement, we provided the respondents with the following background information:

SOME PERSONS HAVE SUGGESTED THAT IT WILL ECONOMICALLY BENEFIT LOCAL AREAS AND STATES TO DIVERT ADDITIONAL WATER FROM RIVERS TO IRRIGATE AGRICULTURAL CROPS. OTHER PERSONS FEAR THAT FURTHER LOSS OF RIVER WATER WILL THREATEN SOME WILDLIFE SPECIES WITH EXTINCTION AND FURTHER DETERIORATE THE RIVERS POTENTIAL AS A NATURE AND RECREATIONAL RESOURCE.

We then asked respondents:

WOULD YOU AGREE TO PROTECT THE ENDANGERED SPECIES OF BIRDS AND OTHER WILDLIFE AND PRESERVE THE REMAINING RIVERS AND NATURAL AREAS ALONG THEIR SHORES, EVEN IF IT MEANT LIMITING THE ADDITIONAL AMOUNT OF WATER THAT COULD BE DIVERTED FROM THE RIVERS FOR AGRICULTURAL USE?

As can be seen from Table 6, with 86.8 percent of the respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing, a large majority of the respondents favor limiting diversion if endangered species of

Table 6. RESPONSES TO THE STATEMENT: WOULD YOU AGREE TO PROTECT THE ENDANGERED SPECIES OF BIRDS AND OTHER WILDLIFE AND PRESERVE THE REMAINING RIVERS AND NATURAL AREAS ALONG THEIR SHORES, EVEN IF IT MEANT LIMITING THE ADDITIONAL AMOUNT OF WATER THAT COULD BE DIVERTED FROM THE RIVERS FOR AGRICULTURAL USE?

(Figures Given in Percentages)

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Total	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	Total Cases
Nebraska	20.9	65.9	86.8	11.4	1.8	13.2	466
Education							
No degree	13.4	55.9	69.3	30.7	0.0	30.7	35
High School	24.5	60.6	85.1	13.4	1.5	14.9	263
Junior College	13.4	73.5	86.9	11.5	1.6	13.1	40
College	18.7	68.7	87.4	11.2	0.1	11.3	80
Family Income							
$0 - 14,999	25.0	56.0	81.0	18.5	0.5	19.0	109
15 - 29,999	19.3	65.6	84.9	13.1	2.0	15.1	181
30 - and up	15.9	66.8	82.7	14.6	2.7	17.3	131
Age							
18-24	8.5	65.3	73.8	24.4	1.8	26.2	71
25-39	18.6	65.7	84.3	14.5	1.2	15.7	154
40-59	23.0	61.7	84.7	14.3	1.0	15.3	139
60 and over	26.8	65.1	91.9	5.2	2.9	8.1	110
Region							
West	18.7	66.0	84.7	13.9	1.3	15.2	217
East	21.6	63.0	84.6	13.6	1.8	15.4	258
Household							
Farm	20.1	59.9	80.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	53
Non-farm	20.3	64.9	85.2	13.0	1.8	14.8	421

birds and other wildlife are threatened. Less than 2.0 percent strongly disagree with limiting diversion. Persons with less than a high school education have a lower percentage who believe diversion should be limited as do respondents between the ages of 18 and 24 compared to other age groups; nevertheless, both those with less education and the young adults have majorities favoring limitation. Eighty percent of persons in farm households say water diversion should be limited if it threatens wildlife and 85.2 person of those in non-farm households feel this way.

ISSUE 7: PRESERVING WET LANDS

Respondents were given the following information:

MANY RAINWATER BASINS, SMALL LAKES, PONDS, AND MARSHES HAVE BEEN DRAINED, LEVELED OR TILLED IN THE PROCESS OF EXPANDING AGRICULTURAL LANDS. SOME PERSONS FEAR THAT FURTHER DRAINAGE WILL THREATEN SEVERAL WILDLIFE SPECIES WITH EXTINCTION AND FURTHER DETERIORATE THE WET LANDS POTENTIAL AS A NATURE AND RECREATIONAL RESOURCE, WHILE OTHERS BELIEVE THAT LOCAL AREAS AND STATES WILL BENEFIT ECONOMICALLY FROM FURTHER AGRICULTURAL EXPANSION.

This was followed by a question asking respondents whether they believe the remaining wet lands should be preserved for wildlife, even if this limits available land for agricultural expansion:

WOULD YOU AGREE TO PRESERVE THE REMAINING WET LANDS AND PROTECT THE ENDANGERED SPECIES OF BIRDS AND OTHER WILDLIFE, EVEN IF IT MEANT LIMITING THE AMOUNT OF LANDS THAT COULD BE USED FOR FURTHER AGRICULTURAL EXPANSION?

Examination of the findings in Table 7 shows that about nine of every ten Nebraskans, 90.2 percent, favor preserving wet lands to protect wildlife. Persons with less than a high school education have a somewhat smaller percentage taking this position, 74.8 percent, than those with a high school diploma or above, but there seems to be no relationship between attitude toward preserving wet lands and family income, age, region, or farm versus non-farm household.

Table 7. RESPONSES TO THE STATEMENT: WOULD YOU AGREE TO PRESERVE THE REMAINING WET LANDS AND PROTECT THE ENDANGERED SPECIES OF BIRDS AND OTHER WILDLIFE, EVEN IF IT MEANT LIMITING THE AMOUNT OF LANDS THAT COULD BE USED FOR FURTHER AGRICULTURAL EXPANSION?

(Figures Given in Percentages)

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Total	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	Total Cases
Nebraska	22.3	67.9	90.2	9.3	0.5	9.8	474
Education							
No degree	12.1	62.7	74.8	25.2	0.0	25.2	36
High School	25.8	63.0	88.8	10.7	0.5	11.2	258
Junior College	19.7	76.5	96.2	3.8	0.0	3.8	41
College	20.2	73.0	93.2	6.7	0.0	6.7	89
Family Income							
$0 - 14,999	29.2	60.1	89.3	10.2	0.5	10.7	111
15 - 29,999	19.4	70.8	90.2	9.1	0.7	9.8	184
30 - and up	18.1	70.9	89.0	11.0	0.0	11.0	134
Age							
18-24	15.3	71.7	87.0	11.1	1.9	13.0	68
25-39	23.4	66.9	90.3	9.7	0.0	9.7	161
40-59	21.0	67.2	88.2	11.8	0.0	11.8	141
60 and over	22.8	70.3	93.1	6.4	0.5	6.9	113
Region							
West	19.0	72.2	91.2	8.6	0.3	8.9	220
East	23.5	65.3	88.8	10.7	0.5	11.2	262
Household							
Farm	16.1	75.5	91.6	8.3	0.0	8.3	53
Non-farm	22.1	67.6	89.7	9.9	0.4	10.3	429

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

We began this report by noting that a number of controversial issues have arisen with respect to the development and use of Nebraska's land and water resources. In some instances the means of providing for the needs of agriculture, industry and the state's municipalities has led to the deterioration and loss of natural areas and wildlife habitat. We have asked Nebraskans their views about these issues. From our survey's results, it seems clear that the majority of the state's citizens feel that the remaining natural areas and wildlife should be protected, even if it means some sacrifice on their part. Furthermore, this does not appear to be a position held by any particular segment of society. The findings show sentiment for conservation and protection regardless of education, income, age, region of the state or whether one is a member of a farming or non-farming household. The issues and major findings are summarized below by restating each issue, the statement or question used to measure public opinion on the issue, and the majority response.

Issue 1: Taking natural resources from wilderness areas

Natural resources must be taken from existing wilderness areas even when the loss results in much smaller wildlife populations.

Majority view: 77.3% disagree or strongly disagree

Issue 2: Building a housing development on marsh land

I approve of building on marshes that ducks and other non-endangered wildlife use if the marshes are needed for housing development.

Majority view: 85.4% disagree or strongly disagree

Issue 3: Placing Restriction on Off-Road Vehicles

Restrictions should be placed on the use of off-road vehicles such as snowmobiles or trail bikes, if they harm wild animals or disturb nesting areas.

Majority view: 92.9% agree or strongly agree

Issue 4: Placing Limitations on Cattle and Sheep Grazing

Cattle and sheep grazing should be limited on publicly owned lands if it destroys plants needed by wildlife, even though this may result in higher meat costs.

Majority view: 69.8% agree or strongly agree

Issue 5: Using Pesticides

If pesticides are necessary to maintain the country's food production at present levels, we must use them even if they are harmful to wildlife.

Majority view: 83.3% disagree or strongly disagree

Issue 6: Diversion of Water for Irrigation

Would you agree to protect the endangered species of birds and other wildlife and preserve the remaining rivers and natural areas along their shores, even if it meant limiting the additional amount of water that could be diverted from the rivers for agricultural use?

Majority view: 86.8% agree or strongly agree

Issue 7: Preserving Wet Lands

Would you agree to preserve the remaining wet lands and protect the endangered species of birds and other wildlife, even if it meant limiting the amount of lands that could be used for further agricultural expansion?

Majority view: 90.2% agree or strongly agree

List of reports already released using data gathered in the 1987 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. These may be purchased at the indicated price from the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Report Number	Title
1	1987 NASIS Methodology Report: Study Design, Instruments, and Forms. David R. Johnson. Price: $7.50.
2	Majority Favor Higher Salaries For Legislators. Alan Booth. Price: $ .50.
3	Majority Favor Alternatives to Death Penalty. Alan Booth. Price: $1.00.
4	Support Concept of Living Wills. Alan Booth. Price: $ .50.
5	Solid Waste Disposal Site Regulation. Alan Booth. Price: $ .50.
6	Surrogate Mothering. Alan Booth. Price: $ .50.
7	High School Pregnancy Prevention Clinics. Alan Booth. Price: $ .50.
8	Nebraskans' Participation in Nature-Associated Recreation in the Platte River Valley. J. Allen Williams, Jr. and Helen A. Moore. Price: $1.00.